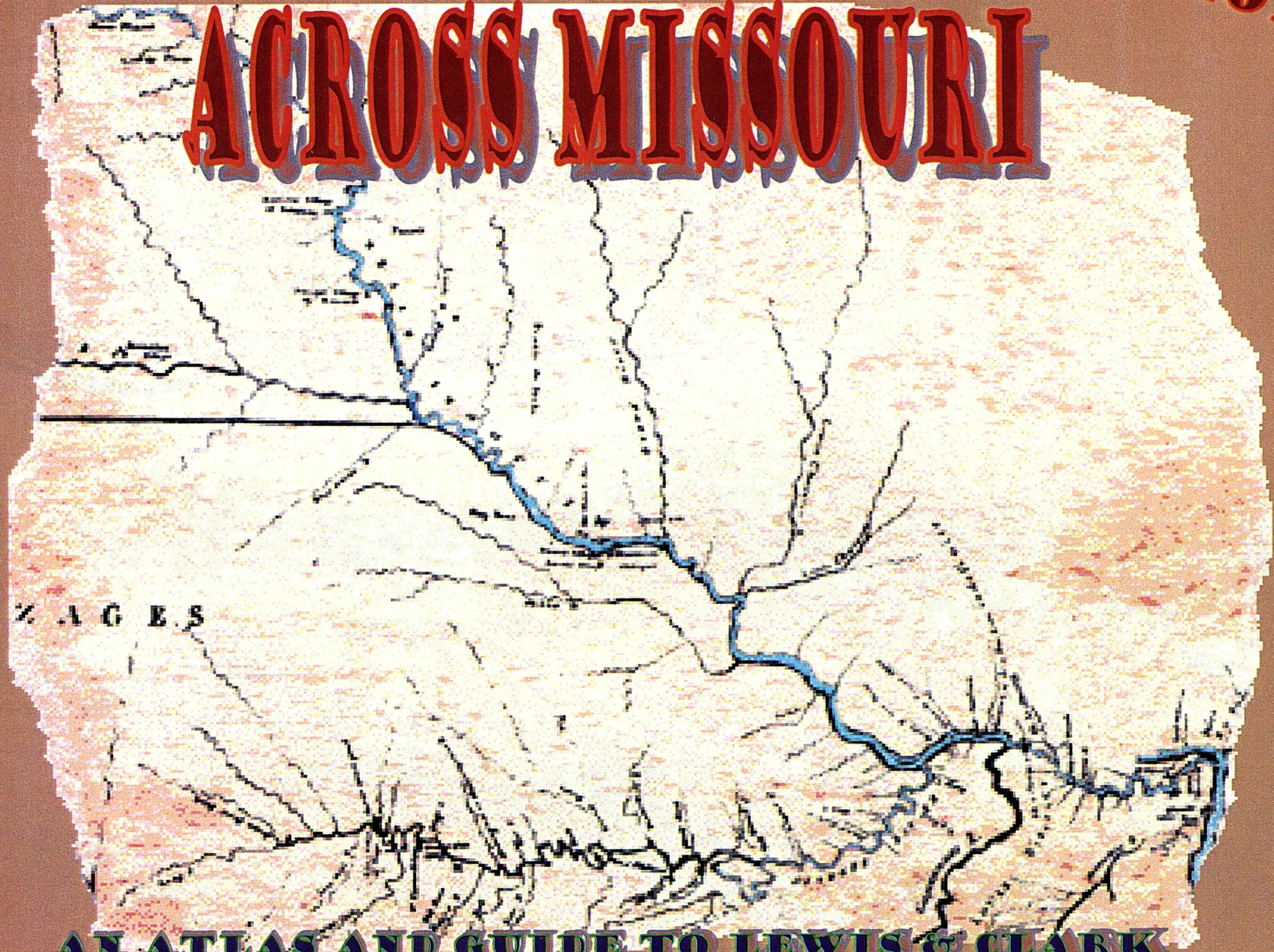


THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION ACROSS MISSOURI



AN ATLAS AND GUIDE TO LEWIS & CLARK
INTERPRETIVE MARKERS
ALONG THE MISSOURI RIVER

MISSOURI STATE LIBRARY
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

"Set out from camp river dubois
at 4 oclock p.m. in the presence of
many of the neighboring inhabitants
and proceded up the missouris under
sail to the first island in the
Missouri and camped."

Wm. Clark

May 14, 1804



MISSOURIANA
917.804
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LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION INTERPRETIVE SIGNS

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Early in 1999, the Agencies Committee of the L&C Bicentennial Commission began working on a plan to place interpretive signs at publicly accessible locations along the route of the Corps of Discovery as the expedition journeyed up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in 1803-1804 and then made their return trip in through Missouri in September of 1806. To implement this goal, a sign plan was drafted in July of 1999 and subsequently revised in September of that same year.

At that time reviewers expressed a desire to see progress of the expedition depicted in a series of maps. Beyond that there was discussion of the desirability trying to capture a sense of the great rivers as they were when the expedition journeyed upon their waters. Because of the massive changes made especially to the Missouri River in the 20th Century, it is difficult to recapture a sense of what it was like to navigate a river braided with channels, strewn with hundreds of islands and sand bars, and choked with treacherous snags and sawyers.

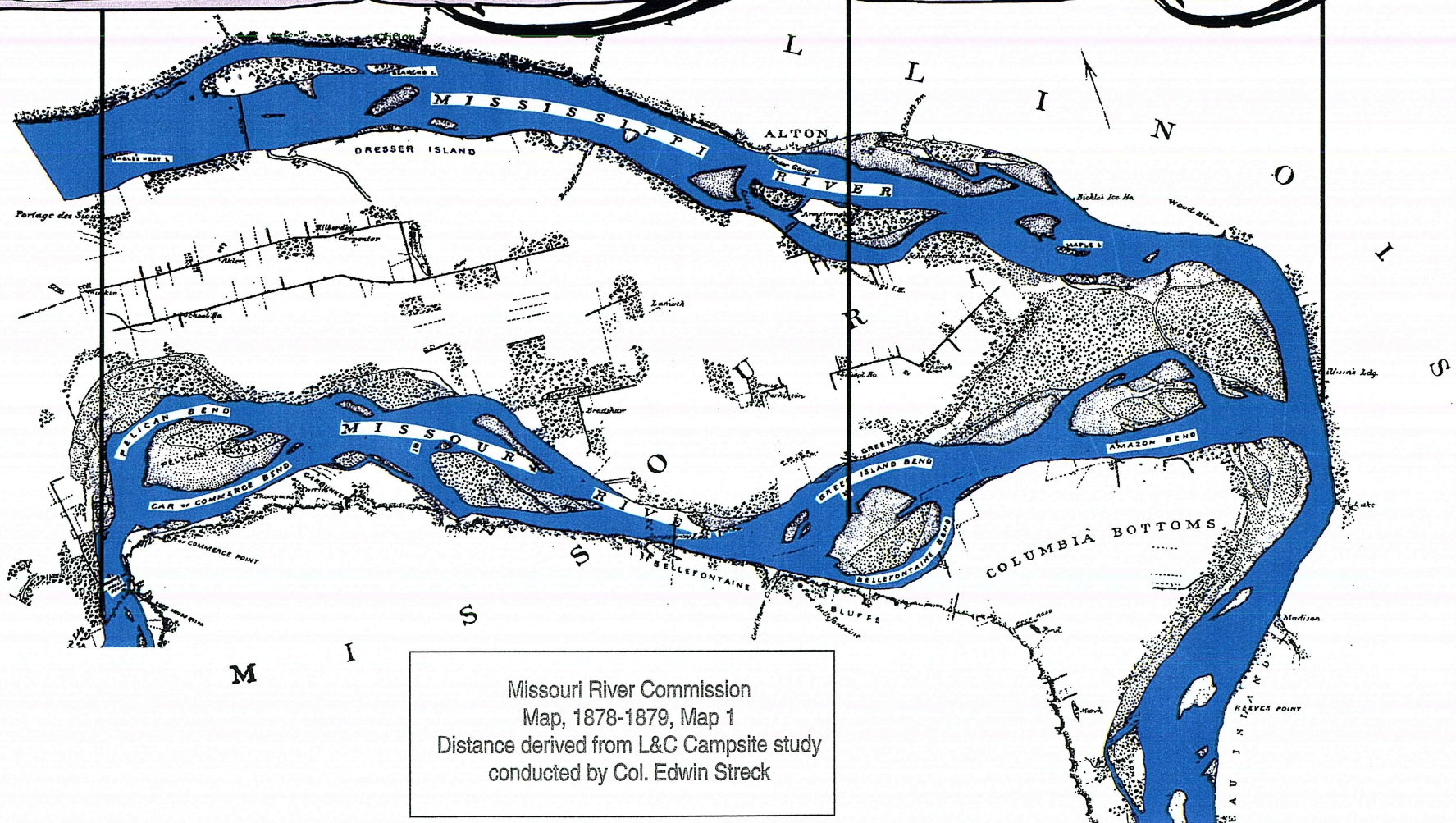
Fortunately, this effort was eased by the existence of a plan prepared a number of years ago in conjunction with a L&C Campsite sign series. This study was conducted by Col. Edwin Streck, a retired Corps of Engineers official who was well acquainted with the Missouri River. He painstakingly plotted the daily progress of the expedition on Missouri River Commission (MRC) Maps prepared in the late 1870s. Although these maps were drawn up a full three quarters of a century after the expedition, they are still the most detailed maps of the Missouri River done up to that time and reveal a river relatively similar to that traveled by the Expedition.

This series of maps of the trip up the Missouri River utilizes the course and distance figures of Col. Streck (with minor modifications in a couple of instances) as plotted on the 1878-1879 MRC maps and on modern 1:250,000 scale U.S.G.S. maps. Sign locations are indicated by the red L&C icons, and a selection of photographs of the proposed sign sites is appended to the rear of the map series. Journal summaries are taken from William Clark's entries. Any questions or corrections relating to these maps may be directed to James Denny, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, at 573-751-8566 or nrdennj@mail.dnr.state.mo.us.

FEB 02 2012

Day 2: Tues. May 15, 1804: 9 miles to a camp on starboard side at Piper's Landing; rained the greater part of the night till 7, all our fires extinguished, some provisions on top of the pirogues wet, sent two men to the country to hunt; party set out at 9, passed two islands, camped at Mr. Fifer's landing, opposite an island; wild geese and young broods seen; keelboat ran foul three (several) times today on logs, and in one instance it was only with difficulty that the crew got the boat off, no injury was sustained, but the barge (keelboat) was several minutes in eminent danger--this caused by her being too heavily laden in the stern. Navigators of the Missouri and Miss. below the mouth of this river uniformly take the precaution to load their vessels heaviest in the bow when they ascend the river to avoid the danger incident to running foul of the concealed timber which lies in great quantities in the beds of these rivers

Day 1: Mon. May 14, 1804: 4.5 miles; Set out from camp at 4 o'clock and proceeded up the Missouri under sail and camped on first island they came to opposite creek on S. side (Coldwater Creek) below a ledge of limestone rock; party consist of 2, self one frenchman and 22 men in the boat of 20 oars, 1 serjt. & 7 french in large pirogue, a Corp and 6 soldiers in a large pirogue; cloudy, day rainy day, wind from NE, men in high spirits

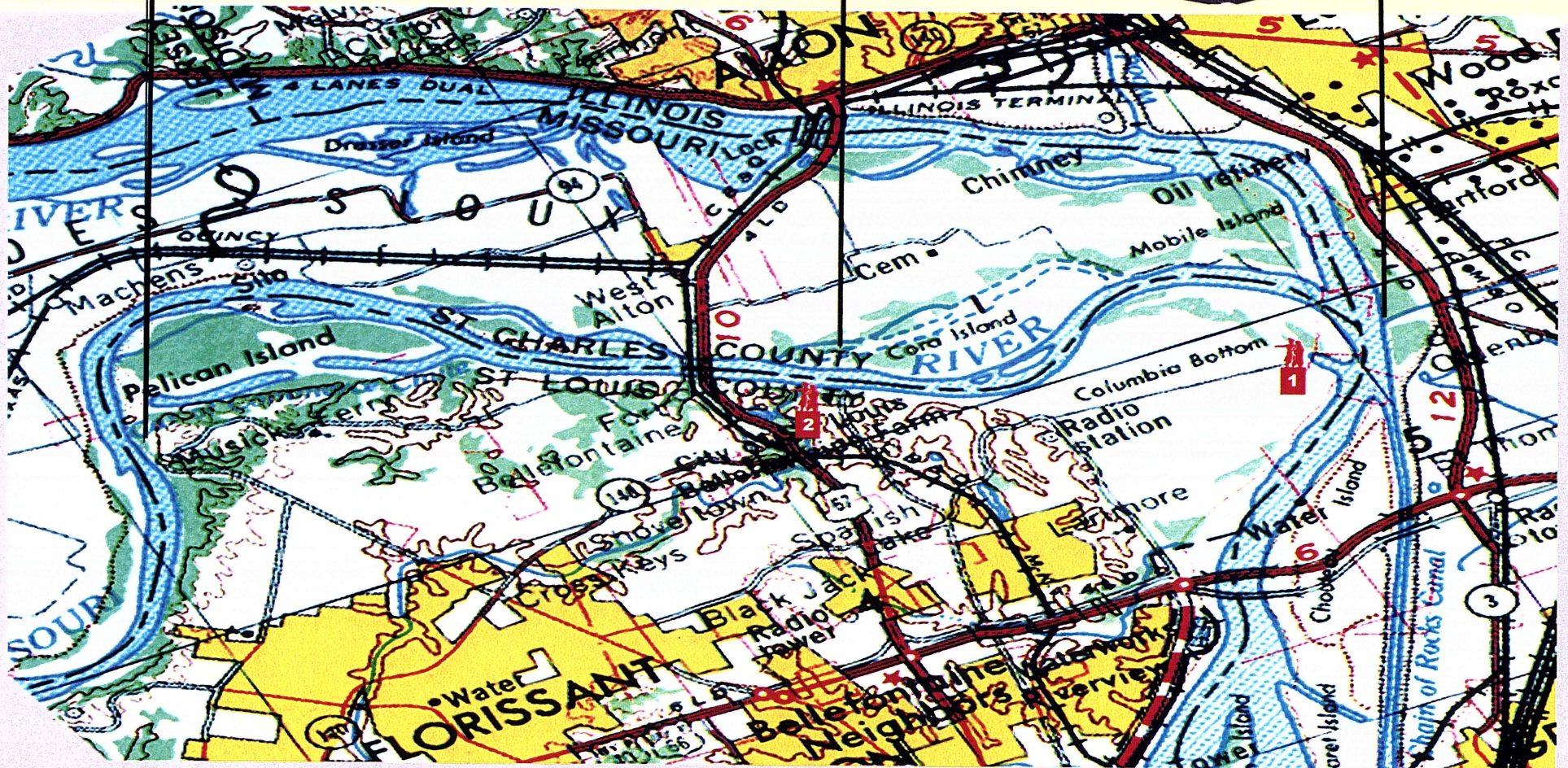


Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 1
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 1

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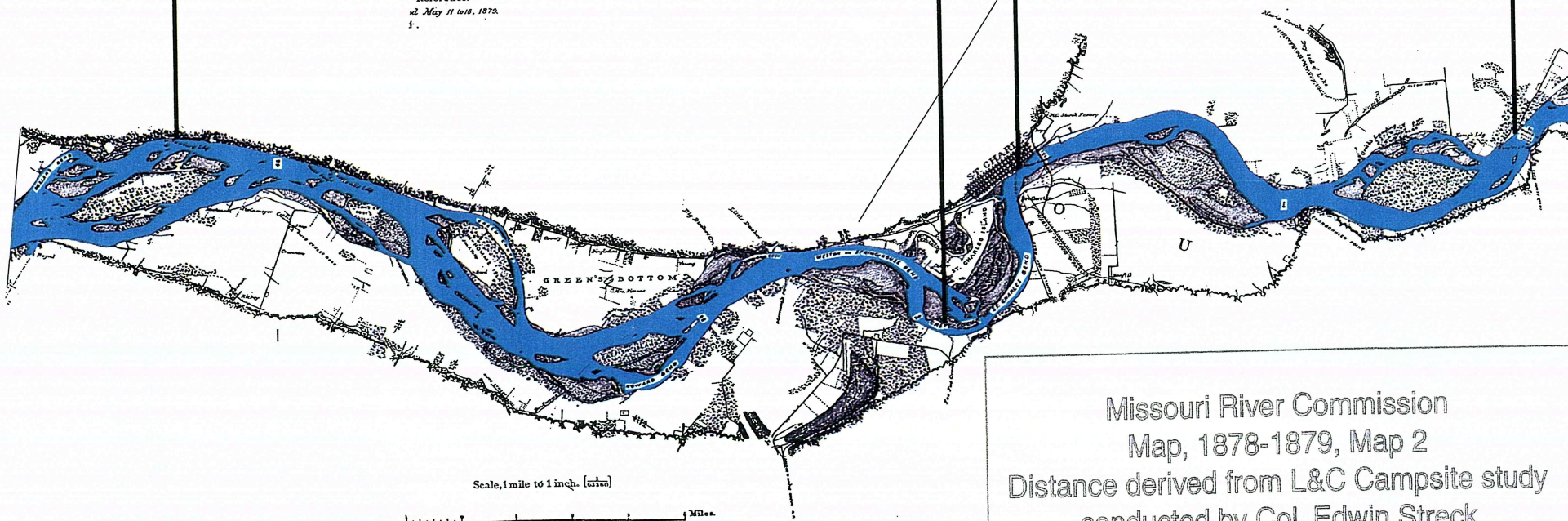


Day 9: Tues., May 22, 1804; 18 Miles to mouth of Little Femme Osage Creek
A delay of one hour for 4 french hands who got liberty to return to town to arrange some forgotten business; Passed several small farms; passed a camp of Kickapoos who had told Clark several days ago that they would come and hunt and by the time we got to camp they would have some provisions for us, soon after we came too the Indians arrived with 4 deer as a present for which we gave them 2 qts. of whiskey

Day 8: Mon., May 21, 1804; 3.5 mi. to the head of an island; soon after we set out a hard wind from WSW accompanied by a hard rain that lasted with short intervals all night

Day 3-8: May 16-21, 1803; 9 miles to St. Charles; et out at 5, pass Coal (Charbonnier) Hill; Arrive at St. Charles, Peeteite Coete [Petite Cote], a French village of 450, it contains about 100 indifferent houses, inhabitants mainly French, those people appear to be pore and extreemly kind, told country around is beautiful, timber interspersed with prairie, dined with Mr. Ducett [Duquet], charming wife, elegant situation, surrounded by orchards and excellent garden, Indians say the Sauks had lately crossed to war against the Osage Nation; conducted a court-martial of Warner, Hall and Collins for absence without leave and with unbecoming behavior for Collins; punishment remitted for Warner and Hall for good conduct, but Collins received 50 lashes; reloaded the keelboat and pirogue to make them heavier in the bow; Lewis arrived from St. Louis, May 20, he had been accompanied by several St. Louis gentlemen, Capt. Stoddard, Lts. Milford and Worrell, Messrs. A. Chouteau, C. Gratiot, and many other respectable inhabitants of St. Louis, caught in violent rain shower; Most of the party attends Mass; May 21, dine with Mr. Ducett and set out at half passed three o'clock under three cheers from the gentlemen on the bank and proceed 3.5 miles to the head of an island

Reference.
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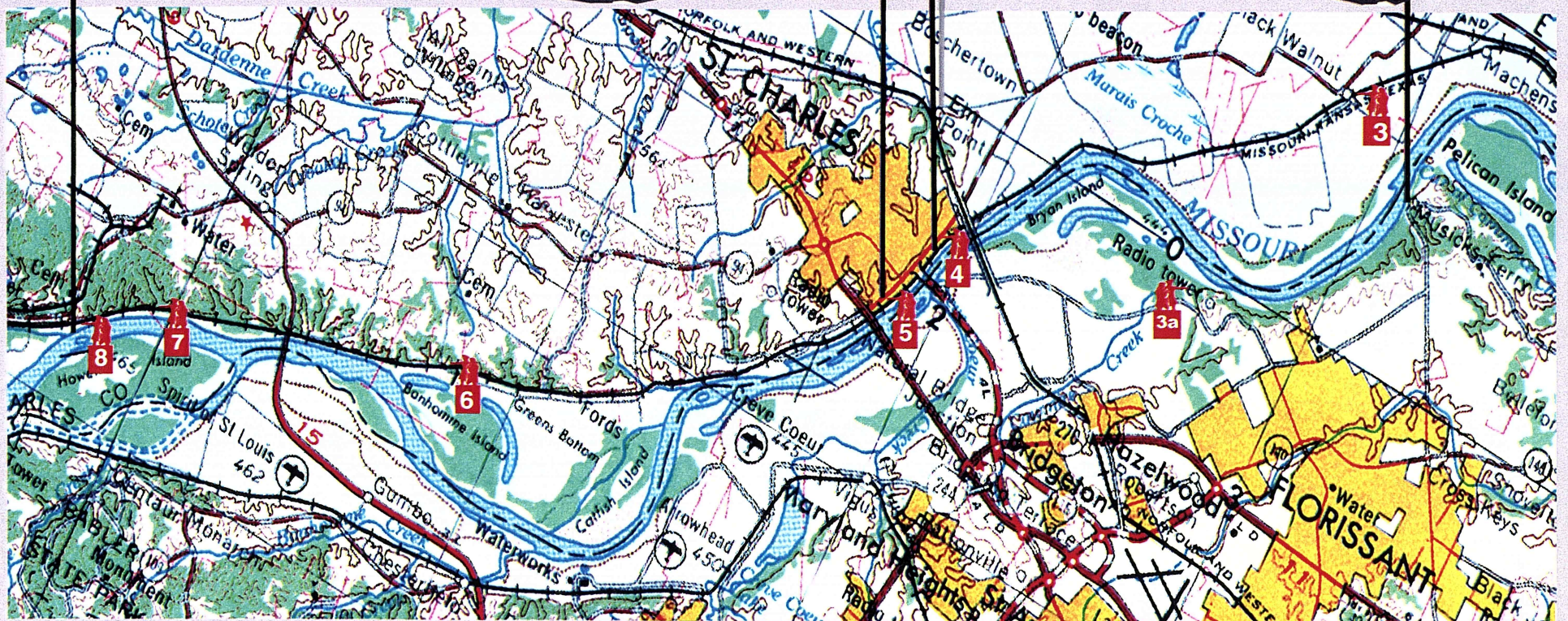
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 2
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 2

Day 9: Tues., May 22, 1804; 18 Miles to mouth of Little Femme Osage Creek; A delay of one hour for 4 french hands who got liberty to return to town to arrange some forgotten business; Passed several small farms; passed a camp of Kickapoos who had told Clark several days ago that they would come and hunt and by the time we got to camp they would have some provisions for us, soon after we came too the Indians arrived with 4 deer as a present for which we gave them 2 qts. of whiskey

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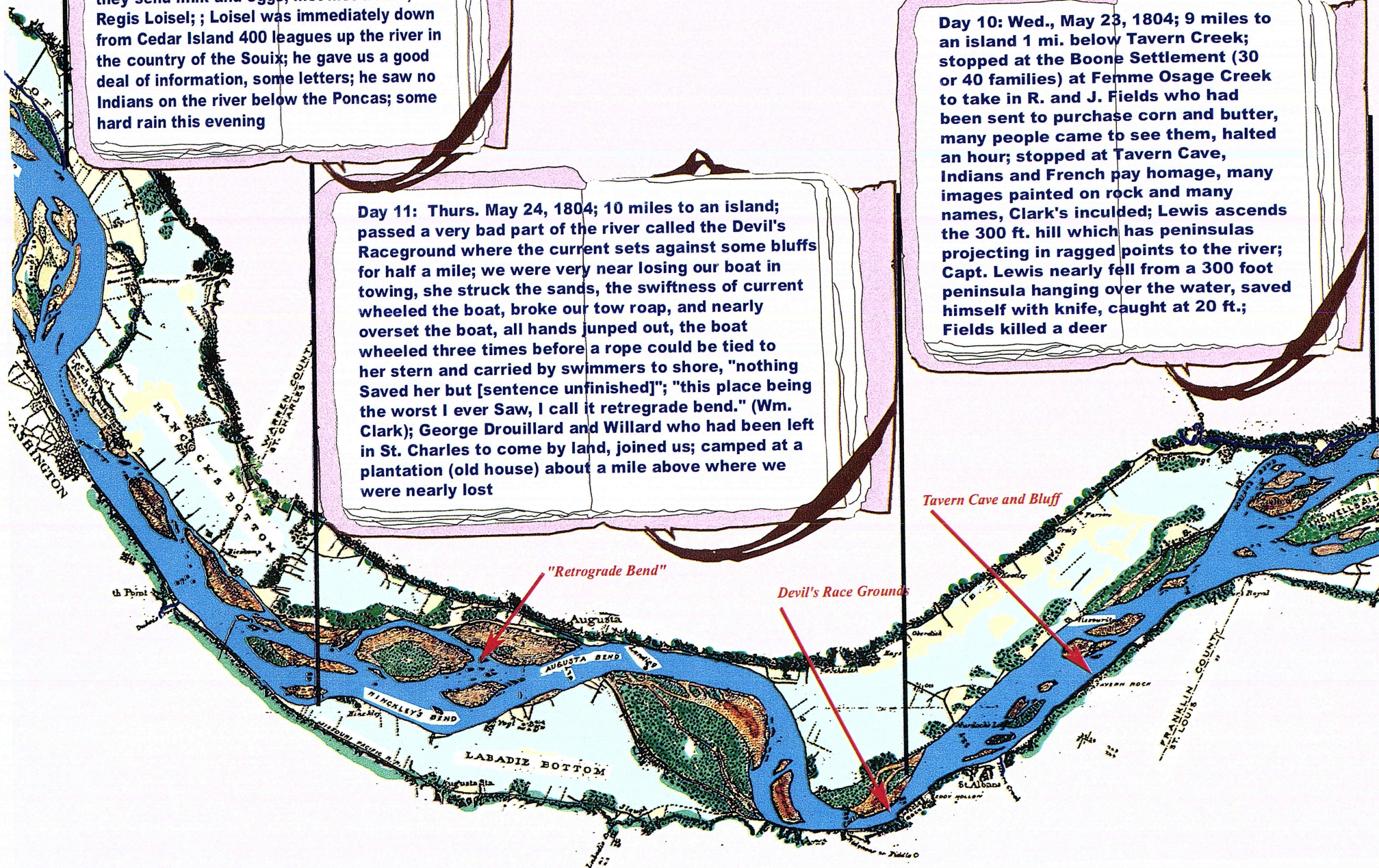


Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 3 (Based on 1878-1879 Missouri River Commission Maps)

Day 12: Fri., May 25, 1804; 10 miles to mouth of Charrette Creek and village; last white settlement: small French village of 7 houses and as many families, settled there to be convenient to hunt and trade with the Indians, people at this village are poor, houses small, they send milk and eggs; met met trader, Regis Loisel; ; Loisel was immediately down from Cedar Island 400 leagues up the river in the country of the Souix; he gave us a good deal of information, some letters; he saw no Indians on the river below the Poncas; some hard rain this evening

Day 11: Thurs. May 24, 1804; 10 miles to an island; passed a very bad part of the river called the Devil's Raceground where the current sets against some bluffs for half a mile; we were very near losing our boat in towing, she struck the sands, the swiftness of current wheeled the boat, broke our tow rope, and nearly overset the boat, all hands jumped out, the boat wheeled three times before a rope could be tied to her stern and carried by swimmers to shore, "nothing Saved her but [sentence unfinished]"; "this place being the worst I ever Saw, I call it retrograde bend." (Wm. Clark); George Drouillard and Willard who had been left in St. Charles to come by land, joined us; camped at a plantation (old house) about a mile above where we were nearly lost

Day 10: Wed., May 23, 1804; 9 miles to an island 1 mi. below Tavern Creek; stopped at the Boone Settlement (30 or 40 families) at Femme Osage Creek to take in R. and J. Fields who had been sent to purchase corn and butter, many people came to see them, halted an hour; stopped at Tavern Cave, Indians and French pay homage, many images painted on rock and many names, Clark's included; Lewis ascends the 300 ft. hill which has peninsulas projecting in ragged points to the river; Capt. Lewis nearly fell from a 300 foot peninsula hanging over the water, saved himself with knife, caught at 20 ft.; Fields killed a deer

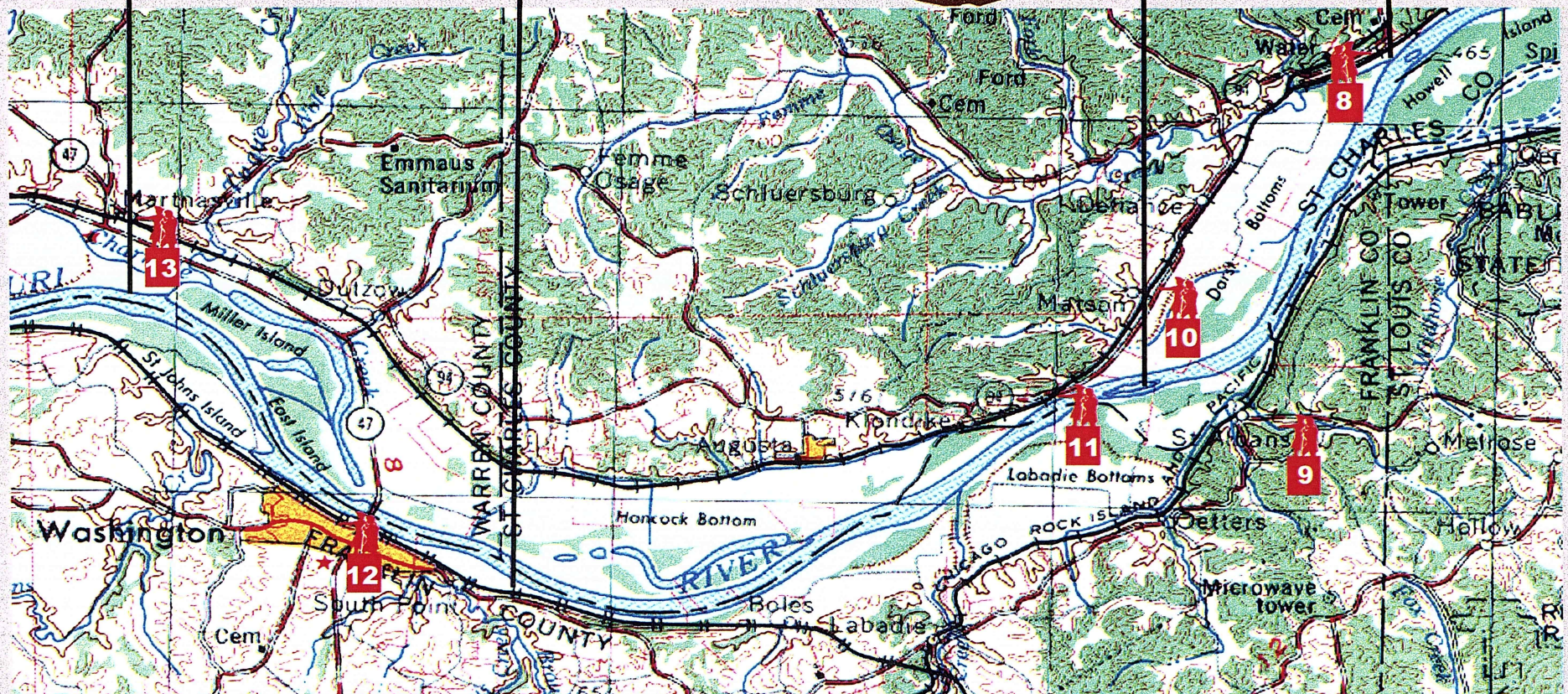


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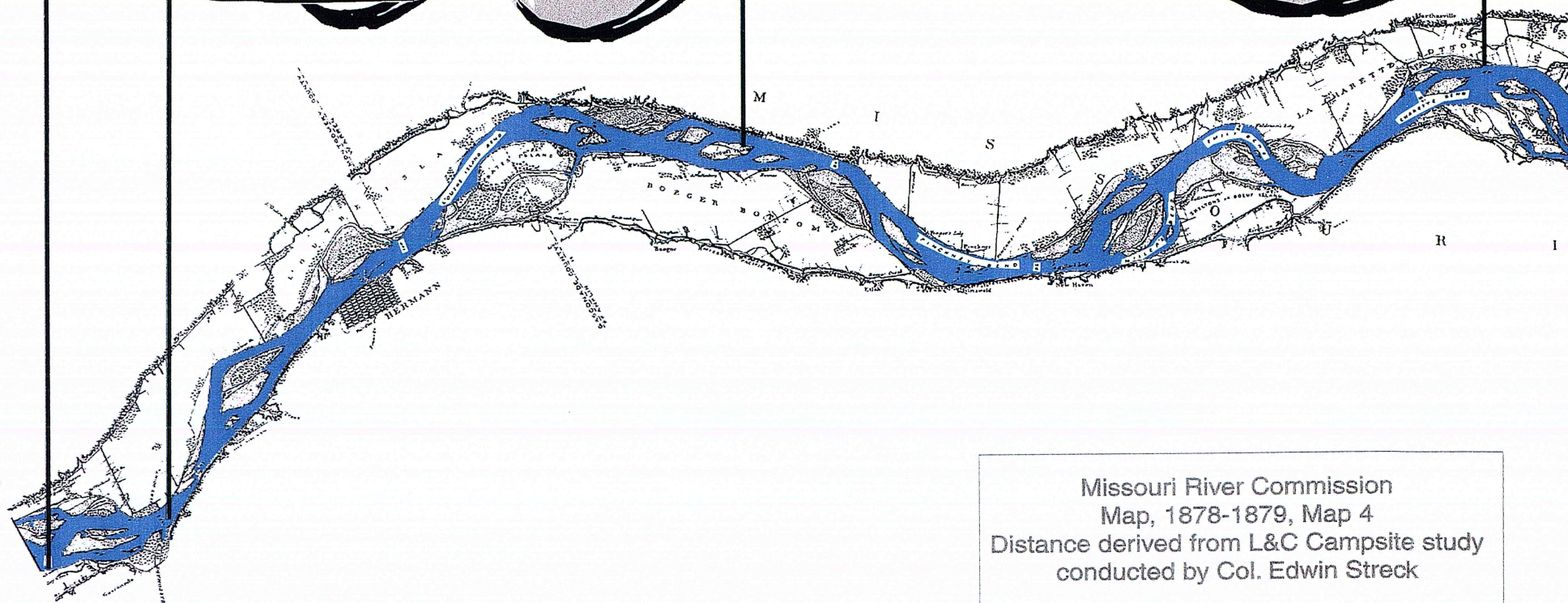
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Day 16: Tues., May 29, 1804; 4 miles to a place on the larboard side above a small creek; heard gun fire and answered by firing swivel gun

Day 14-16: Sun., May 27- Tues. May 29, 1804; 15.5 miles to an island in the mouth of the Gasconade River; met 2 canoes from the Omaha loaded with pelts and 4 rafts from the upriver Indian nations (1 from Pawnee other 3 from Big Osage) loaded with pelts; camped on willow island in mouth of Gasconade; Shannon killed a deer; May 28: measured the Gasconade; sent hunters out Ruben Feilds kills a deer; unloaded the baggage of the red pirogue to dry, found many things wet due carelessness of French hands (some tobacco spoiled); May 29: As leaving at 4:30, noticed a hunter missing, left pirogue for hunter (Whitehouse) who was late coming in (due to discovering and exploring a cave).

Day 13: Sat., May 26, 1804; 18 miles to a island on starboard side near southern extreme of Loutre Island; Set out at 7 after a hard rain & wind & proceeded very well under sail; Drouillard and Shields sent by land with the two horses with directions to proceed one day and hunt the next; that day the co-commanders issue detailed orders for the organization of the Corps of Discovery: three messes totaling 24 men under 3 sergeants to constitute the crew of the keelboat and the party bound for the Pacific coast; and two messes consisting of 5 privates under a corporal and 7 French engages under a patroon, who manned the white and red pirogues, respectively; duties were assigned the to sergeants pertaining to posting of sentinels, management of the boats, observation of landmarks and parties of Indians and traders, distributions of provisions, preparation of meals, storage of baggage, etc.



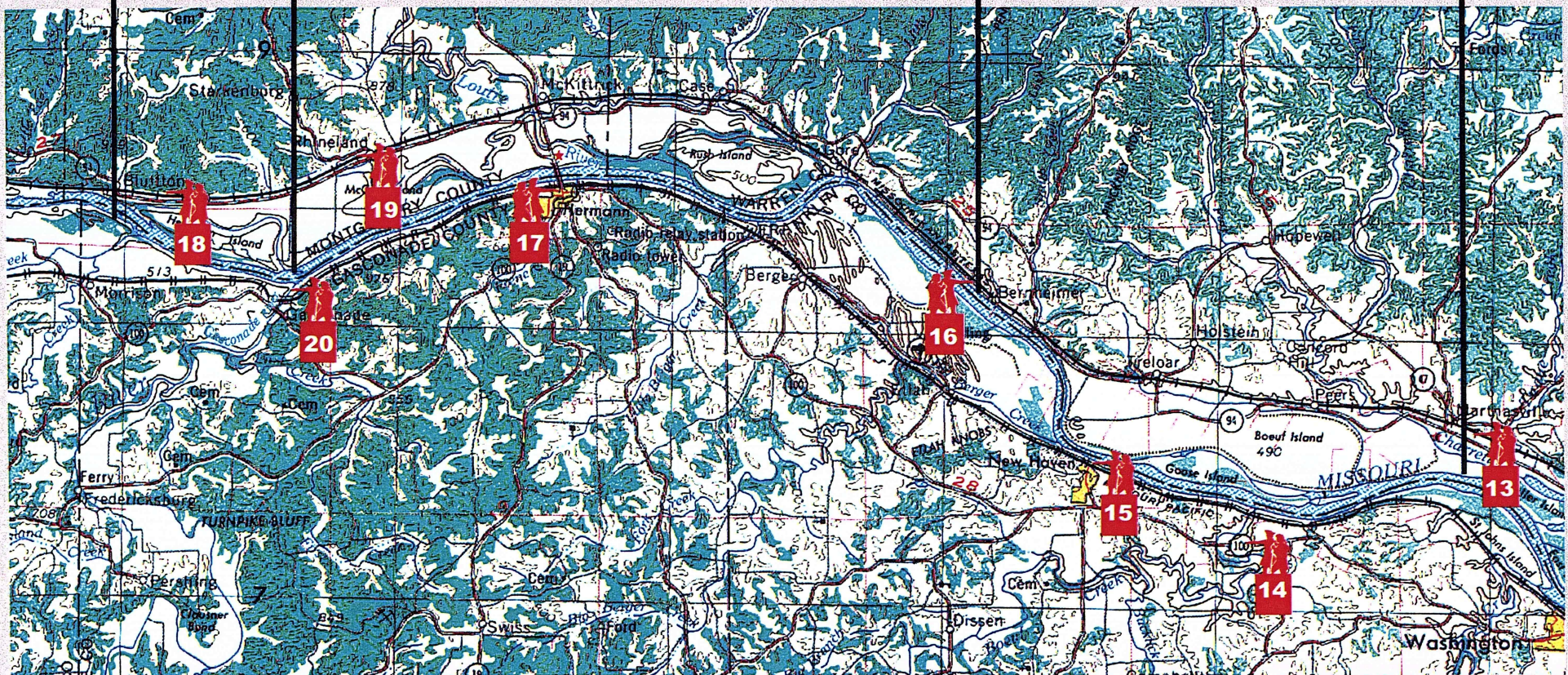
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 4
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

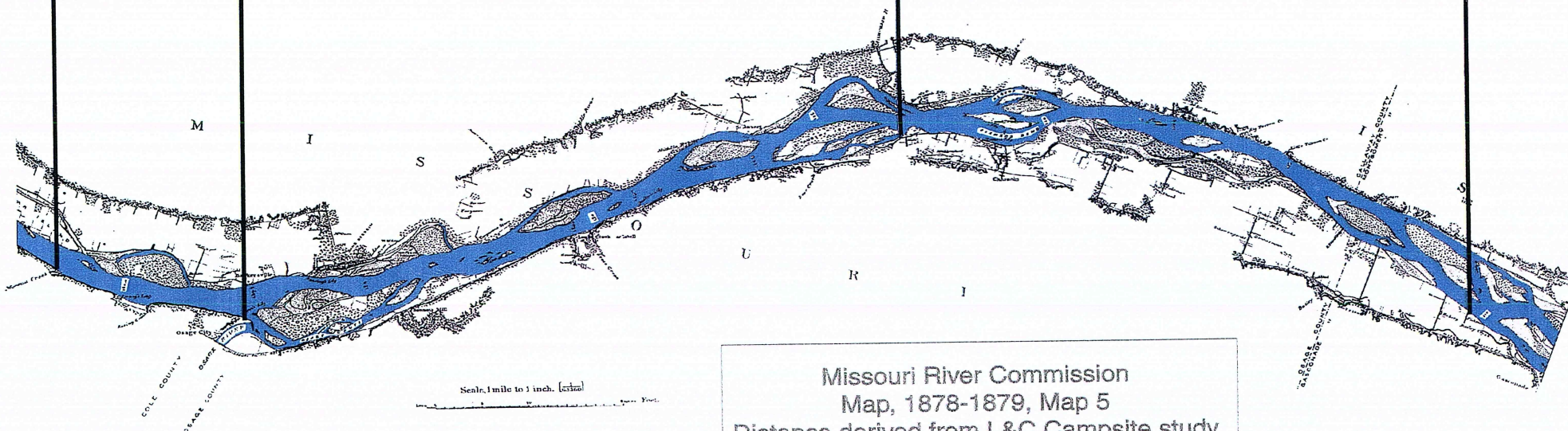
Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 4

Day 16: Tues., May 29, 1804; 4 miles to a place on the larboard side above a small creek; heard gun fire and answered by firing swivel gun; Whitehouse had returned to find that keelboat had left two hours earlier, so he hailed the waiting pirogue.

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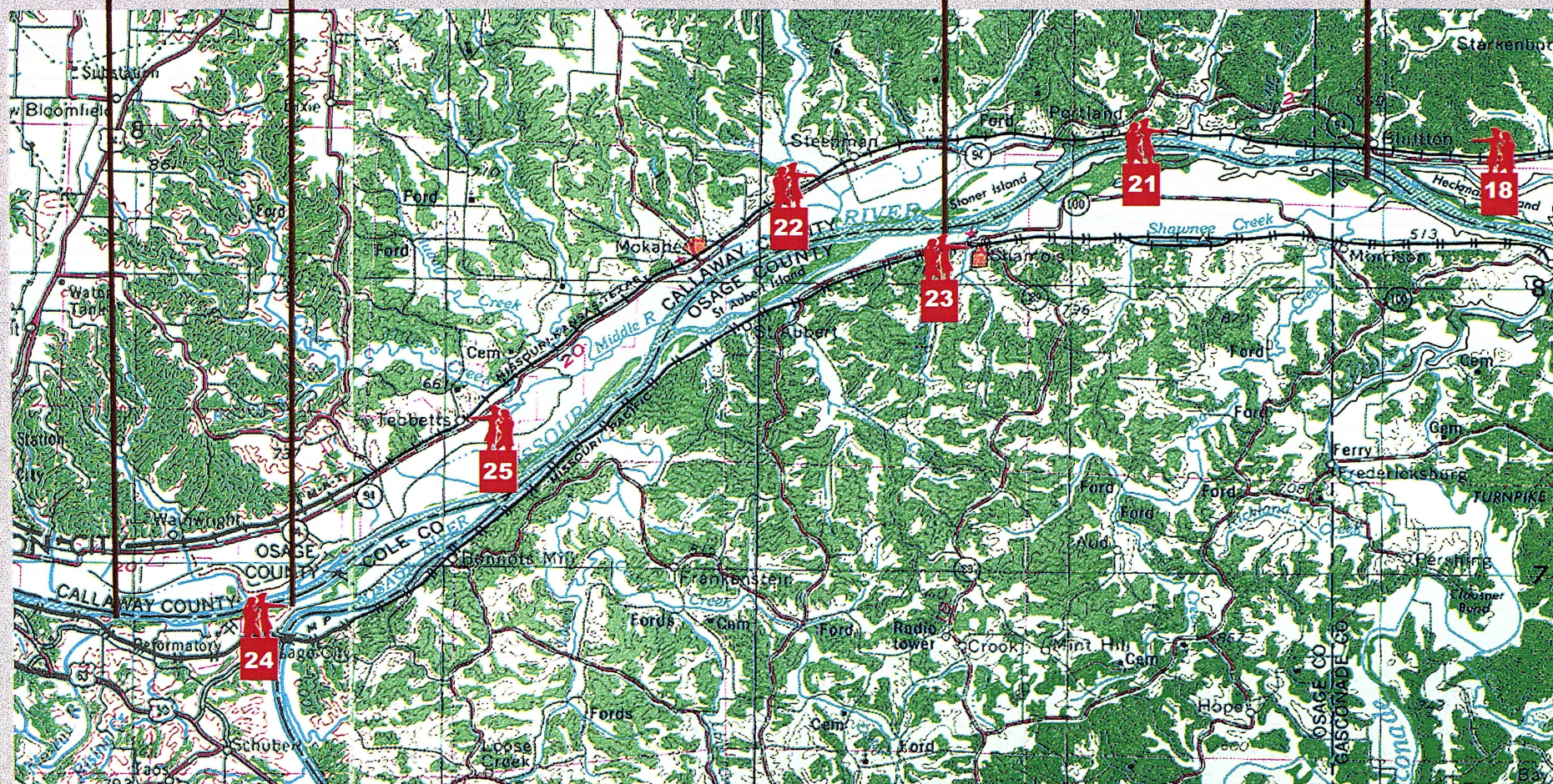
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 5
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 5

Day 21: Sun., June 3, 1804; 5 miles to the mouth of Murrow (Moreau) Creek; set out at 5 pm; Drouillard killed a deer; saw sign of Indian war party crossing; Clark has cold and sore throat

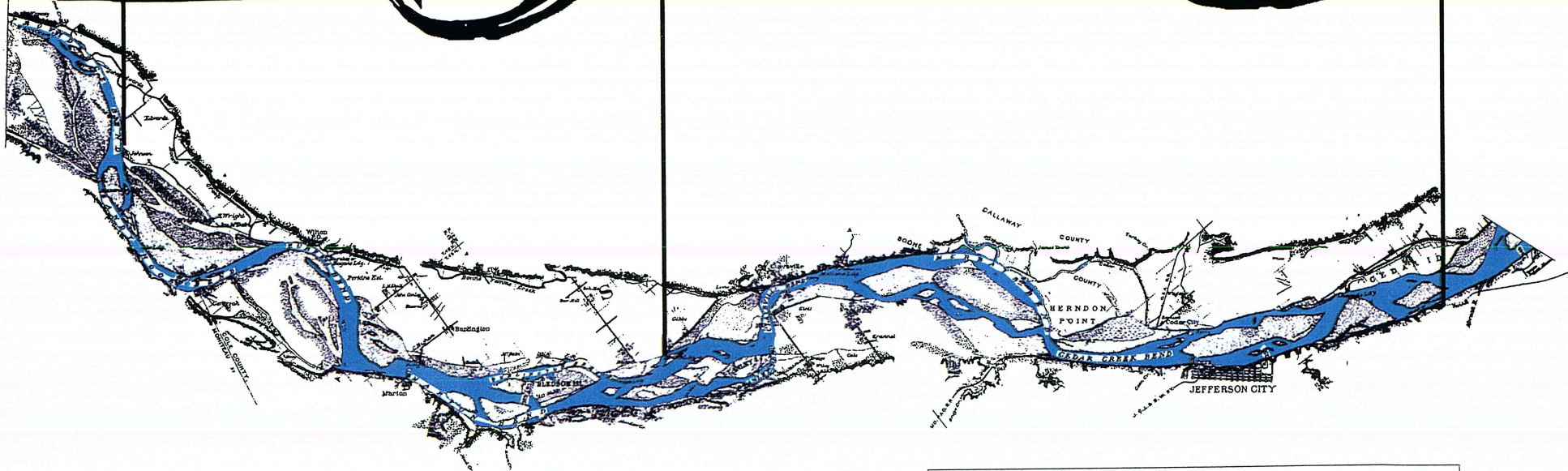
Day 19 - 21: Fri., June 1 to Sun. 1804; 13 miles to a point above the mouth of the Osage River; men cleared timber on point so that the captains could take measurements (Osage River was 337 yards wide); Clark ascended a hill on the point and found two Indian mounds and a "delightfull prospect" of both rivers; Drouillard and Shields come in after 7 days, they swam many creeks and were much worsted, but gave a flattering account of the surrounding country on the north side of the river; the hunters killed several deer

Day 17 - 18: Wed., May 30, 1804-Thurs. May 31, 1804; 14 miles to mouth of Grindstone (Deer) Creek; rained all night and day and next night; and the wind blew with great force till 5 p.m.; a cajaux of bear skins and peltries from the Grand Osage came by; were told Osage did not believe Americans were now in possession of country; Eastern Wood Rat captured and identified for first time; Capt. Lewis gathers botanical specimens; one deer killed



Day 23: Tues., June 5, 1804; 12.5 miles to a large island in the middle of the river; passed Lead (Meadow) Creek and Bonne Femme Creek; at 11 met a raft of two canoes tied together paddled by two Frenchmen from 80 leagues up the Kansas River where they caught a great quantity of beaver lost to prairie fire, the Kansas are out on the plains hunting buffalo; passed a projecting rock on which was painted a manitou figure and Little Manitou Creek two miles beyond; passed Factory Creek and a bad sand bar several miles in extent; York swam to a sand bar and gathered wild cress; scout discovered fresh Indian sign--probably a party of Sac-Fox on way to attack Osage

Day 22: Mon., June 4, 1804; 17.5 miles to a point on the S. Side opposite Mine Hill; a fair day, three men out on the right flank; passed on rt. side Cedar Island, covered with cedar; passed Nightengale Creek; at Mast (Gray's) Creek, Sgt. Ordway ran keelboat under trees and broke mast; passed Zoncar (Workman) Creek and Bature Ducharme opposite; Clark got out walked across rush bottom and up Mine Hill to check out report of lead ore but saw no signs of that mineral; saw Indian mound and walked out on a projecting rock (Sugar Loaf Rock) and had a view 20-30 miles up the river; very bad part of river; hunters kill 7 deer; one horse snagged, the other lost his shoe.

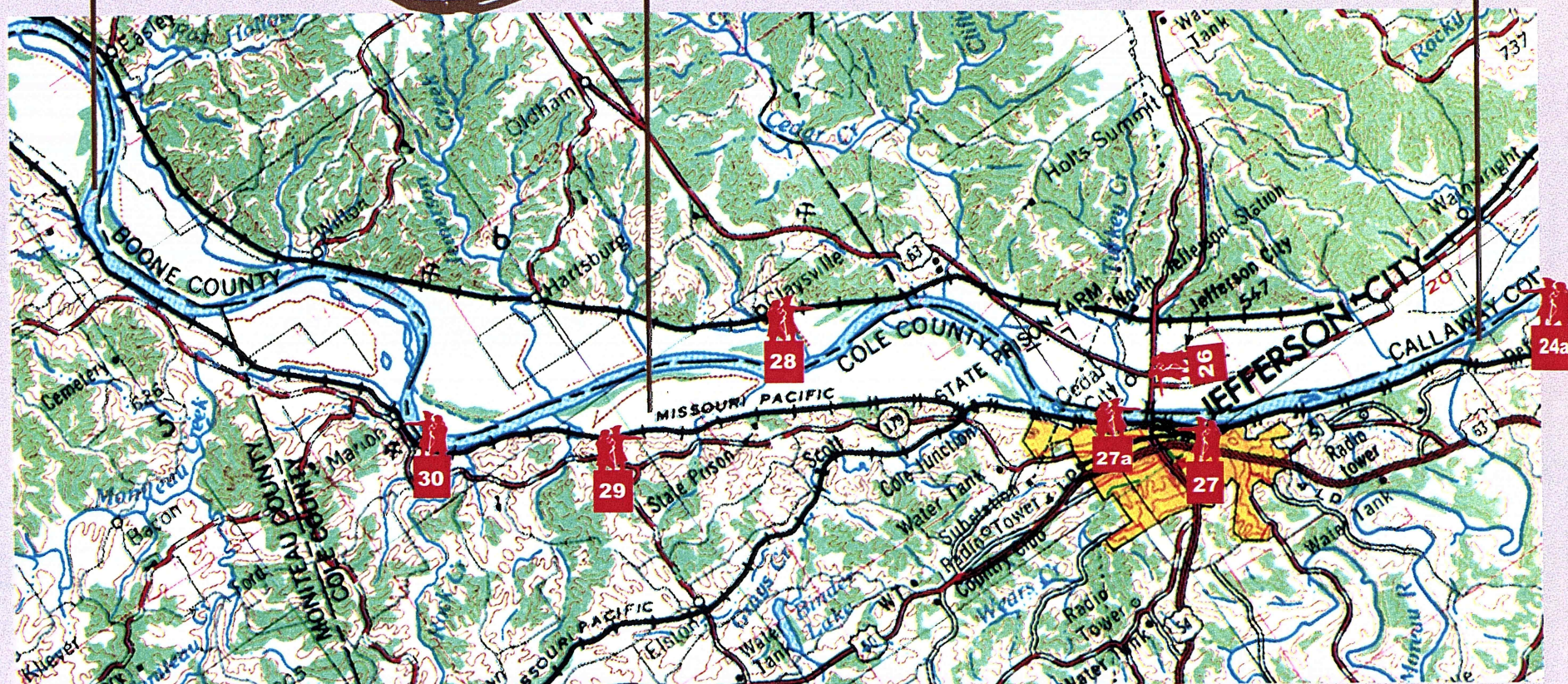


Missouri River Commission
Map, 1892-1895, Map 6
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 6

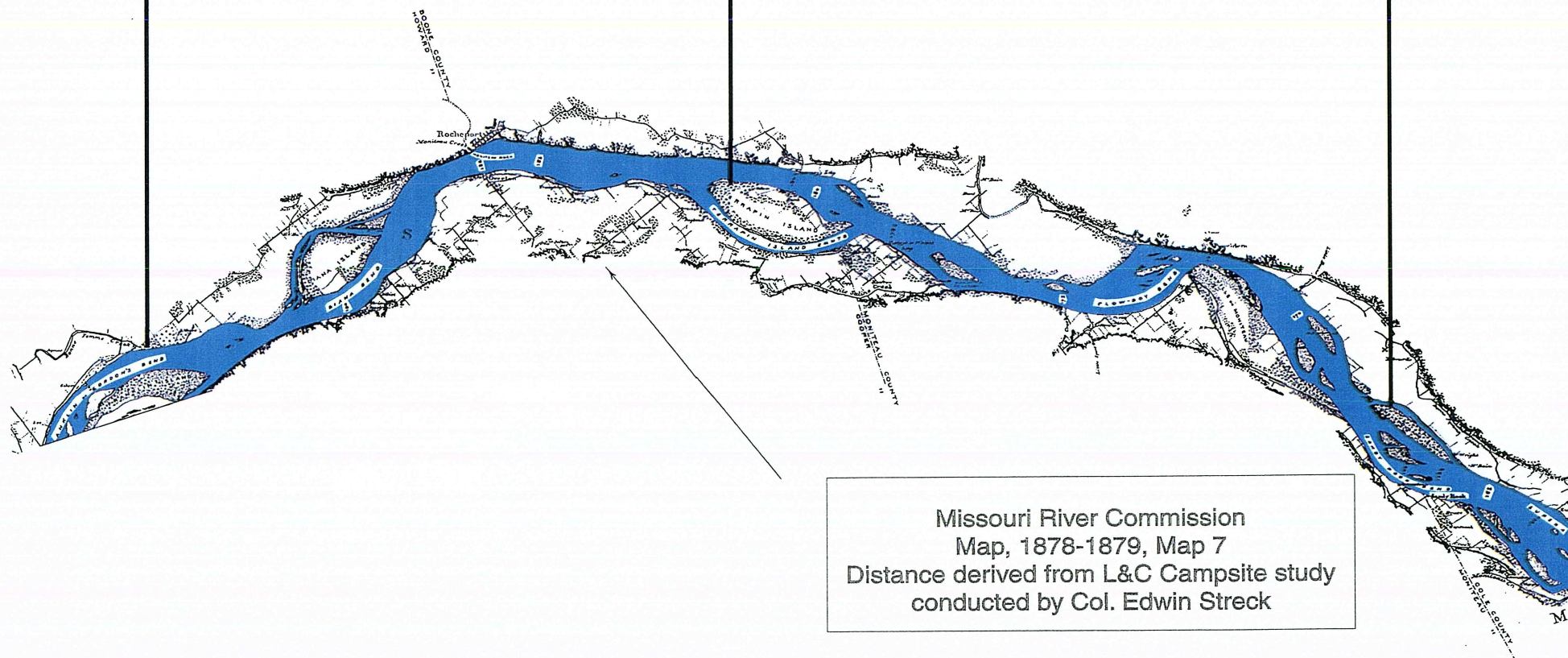
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Day 25: Thurs., June 7, 1804; 14 miles to the mouth of Good Womans River (Bonne Femme Creek); set out early, came to mouth of big monitu (Big Moniteau) creek, some buffalo sign, sent Drewyer (Drouillard) and Newmon (Newman) out to hunt them, Capt. Lewis and 6 men went to a lick 2 miles up and 2 others not far above (from 2 to 4 miles up on rt. side), salinity not strong, passed painted part of a projecting rock, found there a den of rattle snakes, killed 3, hunters brought in 3 bear, informed party that country between Bonne Femme and Big Moniteau is rich and well watered; Capt. Lewis went out an hour this evening with 2 men up the creek a short distance; Good Womans Creek said to be navigable by pirogues for several leagues

Day 24: Wed., June 6, 1804; 14 miles to the north side of an island; Mended the mast and set out at 7 under "Jentle Braise" river rose a foot; passed split rock island, country delightful, large rush bottom on SS, passed Split Rock River (Perche Creek) passed projecting rock with round cave through its point; passed Saline Creek (Petite Saline), large lick & spring 9 miles up (Big Lick at Gooch Mill) one bu. water makes 7 lb. of good salt., water has brackish taste from so many salt springs, banks falling in greatly in this part of the river; Capt. Lewis takes meridian readings at Split Rock Creek; Clark still has a sore throat and head ache; see Buffalo sign (first mention in journals of Bufflao, would not kill one till August 23, 1804)



Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 7

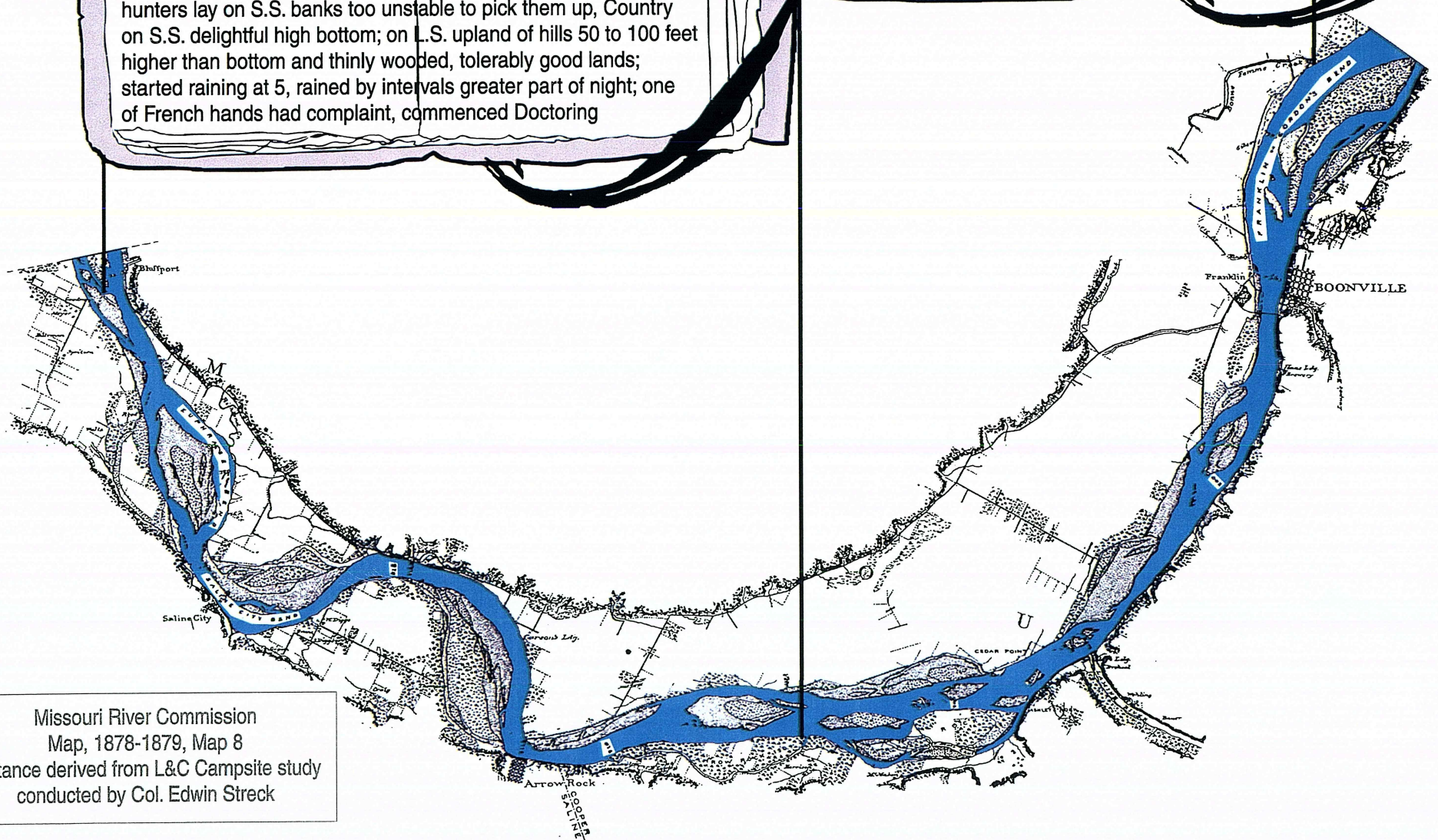
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Day 27: Sat., June 9, 1804; 13 miles to an island; set out early, water very swift; fast on log for 1/4 hour; hard rain last night; passed Prairie of Arrows, river narrows to 300 yds.; in passing island, stern of boat struck unseen log, the current turned the bow towards some drifts and snags below with great force, in the meanwhile immense trees were drifting down directly towards them, some of the men being prepared for such situations leaped into the water swam ashore and fixed the boat with roaps so fixed that the boat was off in a few minutes, "I can Say with Confidence that our party is not inferior to any that was ever on the waters of the Missoppie"; the river rising slowly, the current excessivly rapid; hunters lay on S.S. banks too unstable to pick them up, Country on S.S. delightful high bottom; on L.S. upland of hills 50 to 100 feet higher than bottom and thinly wooded, tolerably good lands; started raining at 5, rained by intervals greater part of night; one of French hands had complaint, commenced Doctoring

Day 26: Fri., June 8, 1804; 12 miles to lower point of an island called Mills; set out at daylight, passed the Mine (Lamine) River, navigable for pirogues for 90 miles; main branch passes near site of Little Osage Village on Mo. River, French inform that lead ore has been found in several places; Clark and Floyd go out 4 mi. below mouth, find country good, low hills, timbered and well watered, thins and becomes prairie further in; Drouillard kills one deer; Capt. Lewis went out for 1 mile, found country fine, but weeds and vines too much; passed a cajaux loaded with furs and 3 men from the river of the Souix above the Mahars (Omahas) been hunting 12 mo., made about \$900 in pelts and fur, out of provisions and powder; found kanteens, axes, pumey stone & peltry buried and hid by hunters on island

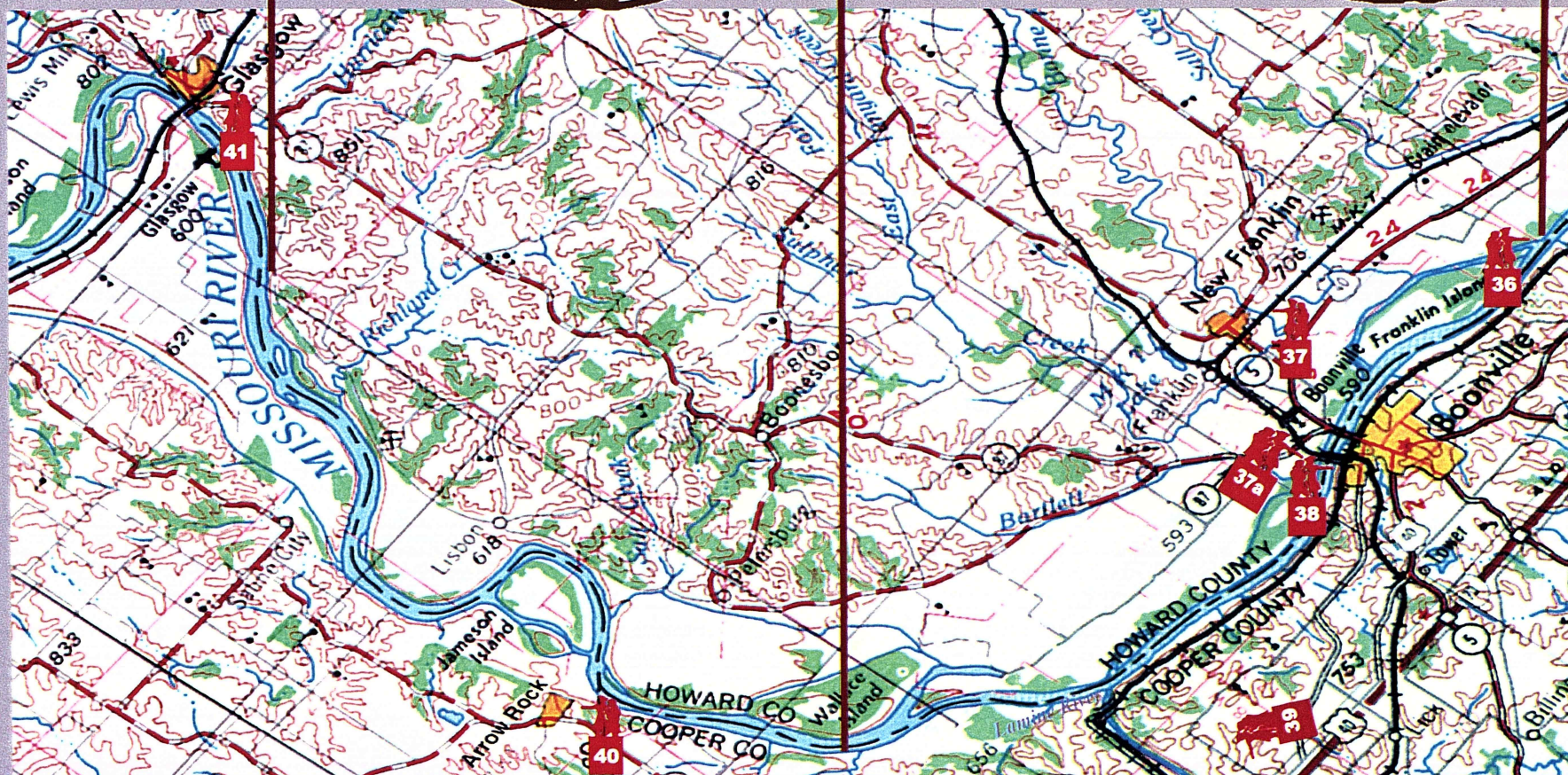


Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 8
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 8

Day 27: Sat., June 9, 1804; 13 miles to an island; set out early, water very swift; fast on log for 1/4 hour; hard rain last night; passed Prairie of Arrows, river narrows to 300 yds.; in passing island, stern of boat struck unseen log, the current turned the bow towards some drifts and snags below with great force, in the meanwhile immense trees were drifting down directly towards them, some of the men being prepared for such situations leaped into the water swam ashore and fixed the boat with roaps so fixed that the boat was off in a few minutes, "I can Say with Confidence that our party is not inferior to any that was ever on the waters of the Missoppie"; the river rising slowly, the current excessively rapid; hunters lay on S.S. banks too unstable to pick them up, Country on S.S. delightful high bottom; on L.S. upland of hills 50 to 100 feet higher than bottom and thinly wooded, tolerably good lands; started raining at 5, rained by intervals greater part of night; one of French hands had complaint, commenced Doctoring

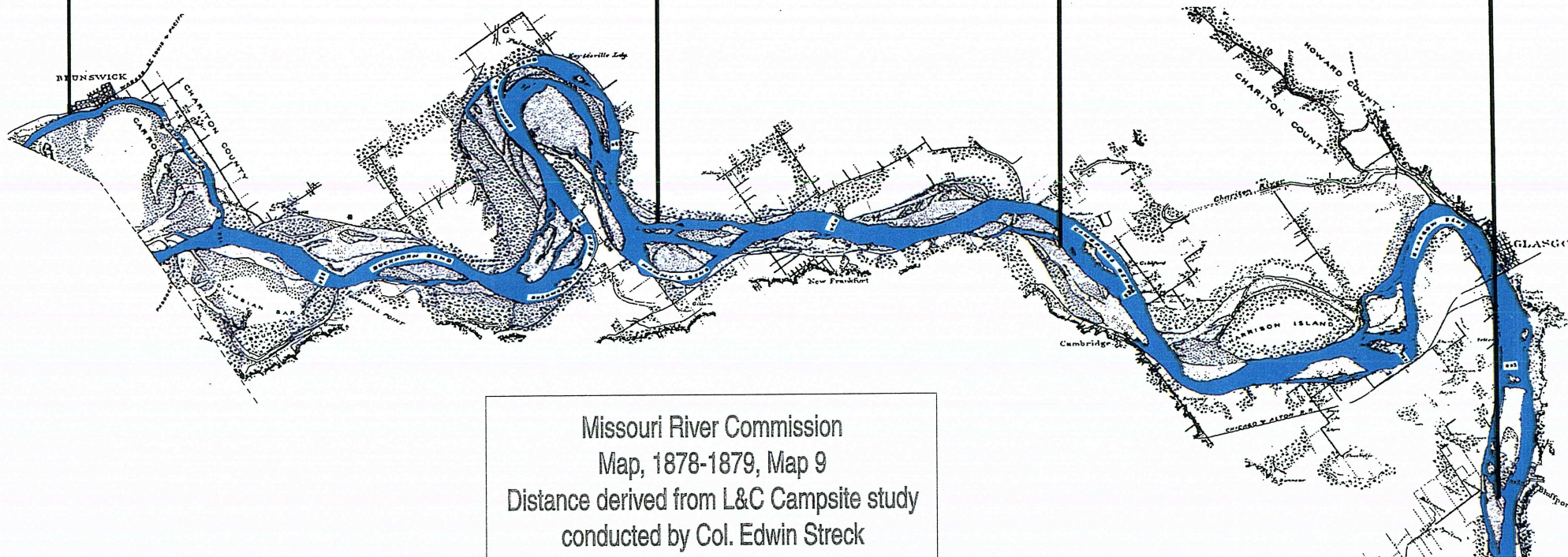
Day 26: Fri., June 8, 1804; 12 miles to lower point of an island called Mills; set out at daylight, passed the Mine (Lamine) River, navigable for pirogues for 90 miles; main branch passes near site of Little Osage Village on Mo. River, French inform that lead ore has been found in several places; Clark and Floyd go out 4 mi. below mouth, find country good, low hills, timbered and well watered, thins and becomes prairie further in; Drouillard kills one deer; Capt. Lewis went out for 1 mile, found country fine, but weeds and vines too much; passed a cajaux loaded with furs and 3 men from the river of the Souix above the Mahars (Omahas) been hunting 12 mo., made about \$900 in pelts and fur, out of provisions and powder; found kanteens, axes, pumey stone & peltry buried and hid by hunters on island



Day 31: Wed., June 13, 1804; 9 miles to the mouth of the Grand River; passed Bowling Green Bend, noted Missouri had a village in prairie here and 300 of them had been killed by Sauk; Clark says only 30 left living with Otoes; Passes a bature where boat nearly turned over by striking and turning on the sand. Came to in the mouth of the Grand River; took lunar observations till 11:30; A beautiful open prairie comes to the river below its mouth; landed and walked to the hills a half mile distant, lower prairie overflows; a beautiful place, the prairie rich and extensive; the hunters killed a bear and a deer

Day 30: Tues., June 12, 1804; 9 miles; met two cajeux (rafts) down from the Sioux loaded with furs and peltries, with Pierre Dorion, who had been with Sioux 20 yrs., and had influence with them, prevailed upon Dorion to return with them to persuade chiefs to visit Jefferson; purchased 300 lb. Voyagers grease, bought moccasins; questioned Dorion much, concluded to camp, learned there were no Indians on the river

Days 28-29: Sun. June 10 and Mon., June 11, 1804; 10 miles to a prairie on the L.B. side; collapsing riverbanks taking large cottonwoods, pass mouth of two Chariton Rivers (the Iowa live on its headwaters, Clark walked 3 miles described Mo. prairies not just grass but abound in hazel, grapes and wild plum, great numbers of deer, party in high spirits, Lewis killed large buck; June 11: too windy to steer, hunters kill 2 deer, Drouilliard killed two bears which they jerked along with venison, their practice with all fresh meat not used



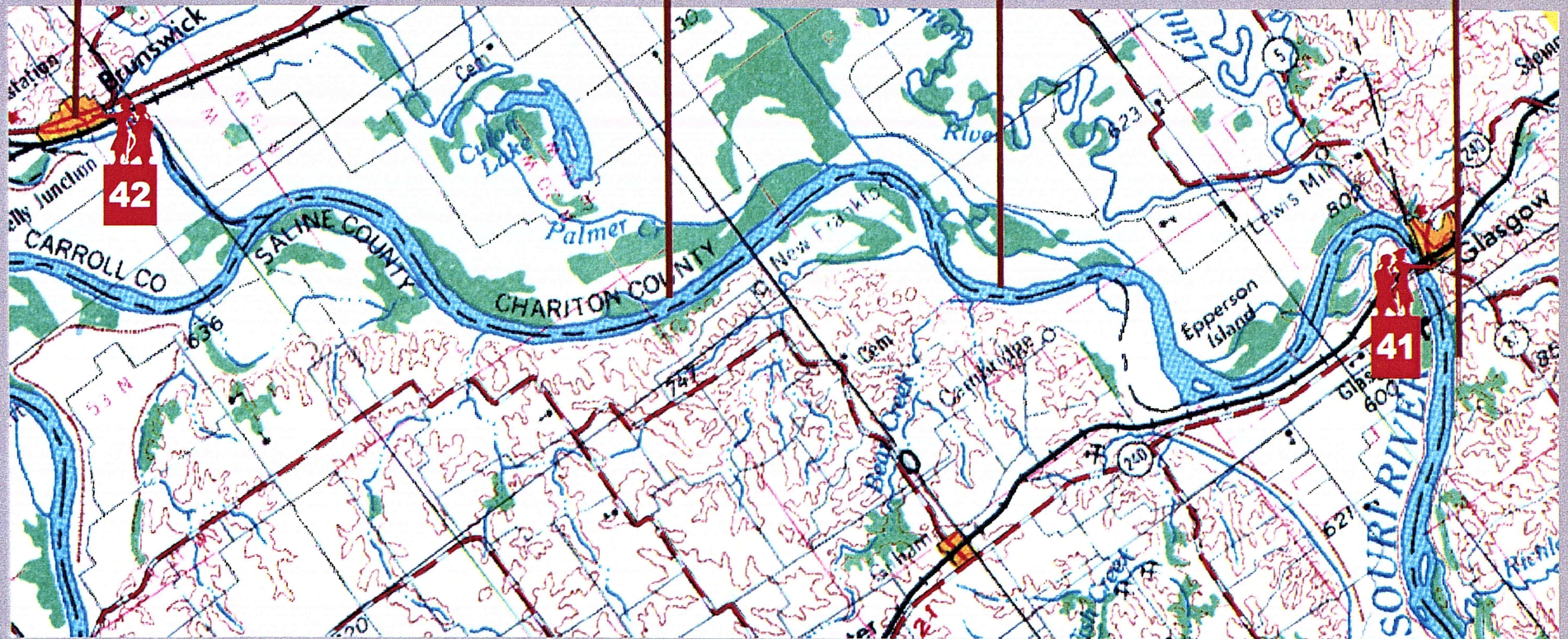
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 9
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 9

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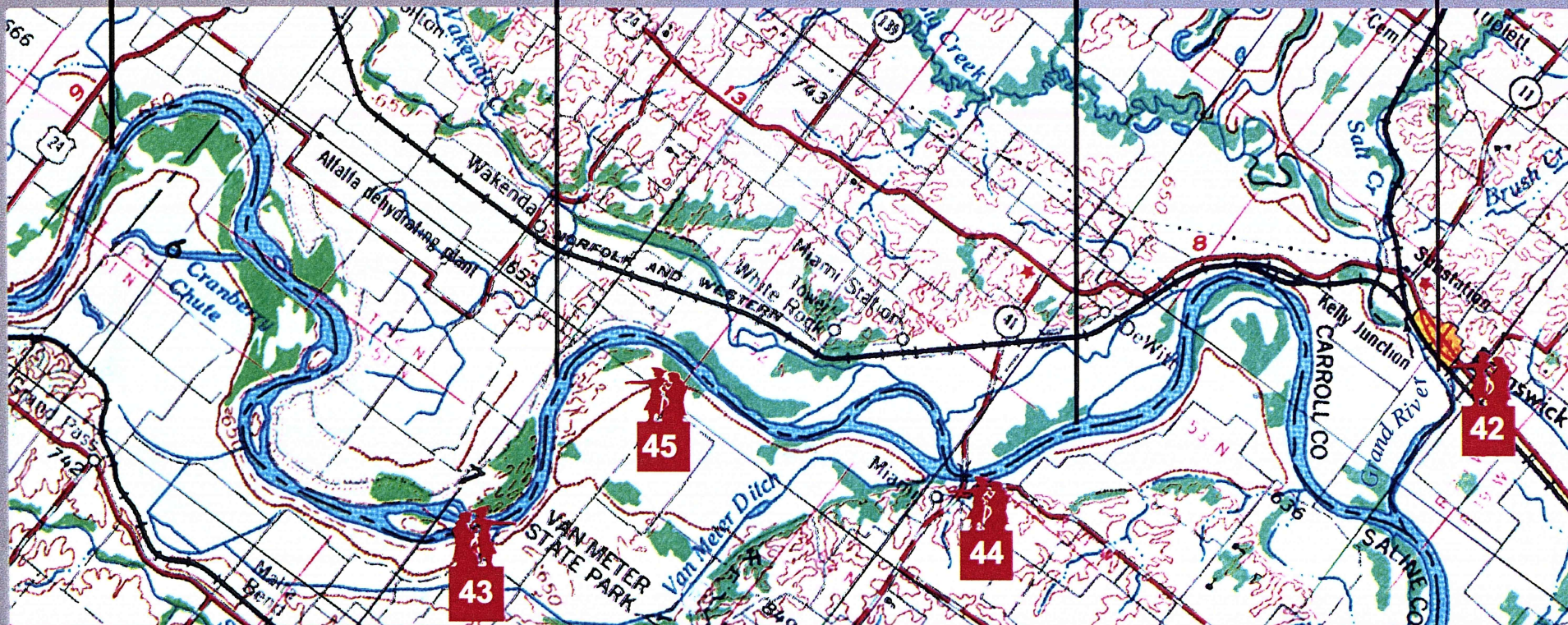
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 10
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 10

Day 34: Sat., June 16, 1804: 10 miles to a "bad place"; Came to the camp of hunters, Drouillard and Willard, had left 2 bear and 2 deer; some rain this morning; beautiful, extensive prairie on S.S. to hills about 9 miles distant; Mackey has laid down the remains of an old French Fort (Fort Orleans founded by de Bourgmont in 1723) but Clark could see no traces of a settlement of any kind; While walking through very extensive plain he sees grass resembling Timothy (Probably Reed Canary Grass) good for making hay Passed a bad place where the sand was moving constantly; Clark walked along shore on the S.S. to look for timber to make oars did not find any; Struck the river above the boat at one of worst sand bars he had seen, boat would either have to pass or drop back several miles and stem a difficult current on opposite side of island; boat had a difficult passage through middle channel, difficult and dangerous. Misquitoes and ticks are numerous and bad

Day 33: Fri., June 15, 1804; 12.25 miles to a point on S.S. opposite old village of Little Osage; Set out early and had not proceeded far e'er we wheeled on a Sawyer which was near Injuring us Very much, passed a plain on the L. S. a Small led. In the middle the river rising, water very Swift Passed a Creek on the L. S. passed between two Islands, a very bad place, Moving Sands, we were nearly being Swallowed up by the rolling Sands over which the Current was So Strong that we Could not Stem it with our Sails under a Stiff breeze In addition to our oars, we were Compelled to pass under a bank which was falling in, and use the Toe rope occasionally, Continued up pass two other Small Islands and Camped on the S. S. Nearly opposite the Antient Village of the Little Osages and below the Antt. Village of the Missoures both Situations in view an within three Ms. of each other, the Osage were Settled at the foot a hill in a butteffl Plain which extends back quite to the Osage River, in front of the Vilg: Next to the river is an elegant bottom Plain which extends several miles in length on the river in this low Prairie the Missoures lived after They were reduced by the Saukees at Their Town Some Dist. below. The little osage finding themselves m left this place & built a village 5 ms from the Grand Osage Town about [blank] years ago, A few of the Missoures accompanied them, the remainder of that nation went to the Ottaus on the River Platt. The River at this place is about (3) 1 [NB: one] ms. wide our hunters did not Come in this evening the river beginning to fall

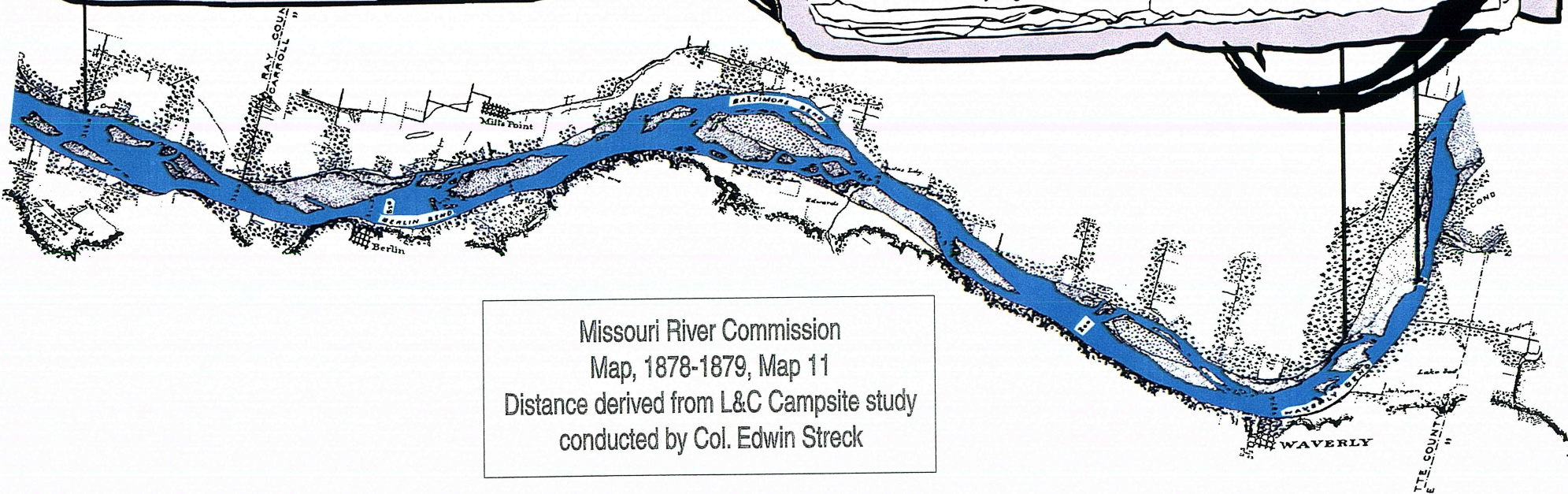
Day 32: Thurs., June 14, 1804; 8 miles to a point on S.S.; we Set out at 6 o'clock, after a thick fog passed thro: a narrow pass on the S. S. which forms a large led. opposite the upper point of this island on the L. S. is one of the worst quick or moving Sand bars which I have Seen not withstanding all our precautions to Clear the Sands & pass between them (which was the way we were Compd. to pass from the Immense Current & falling banks on the S. S.) the Boat Struck the point of one from the active exertions of the men, prevented her turning, If She had turned She must have overset, we met a Causseu from the Panla [NB: Pauneel on the River Platt, we detained 2 hours with a view of engaging one of the hands to go to the Panla nation with a View to get those people to meet us on the river; I went out (Shot a Deer) we passed a high l and & clay bluff on the S.S. Called the Snake bluff from the number of Snakes about this place, we passed a Creek above the Bluff about 18 yds. wide, This Creek is Called Snake Creek, a bad Sand bar just below which we found difficulty in passing & Campd above, our Hunters Came in. George Drewyer, gives the following act. of a Pond, & at abt. 5 miles below the S. S. Passed a Small Lake in which there was many Deer feeding he heard in this Pond a Snake making Gobleling Noises like a turkey, he fired his gun & the noise was increased, he has heard the Indians Mention This Species of Snake one Frenchman give a Similar account



Day 37: Tues., June 19; 17.5 miles to a point on L.S.; rain last night; after fixing the new Oars and making all necessary arrangements, we Set out under a jentle breese from the S. E. and proceeded on, passed two large Islands on the S. S.; leaving J. Shields and one man 3 to go by land with the horses; Some verry hard water, passed Several Islands & Sand bars to day at the head of one we were obliged to cleare away Driftwood to pass, passed a Creek on the L. Side Called Tabboe) [NB:Tabo) 5yds. wide passed a large creek at the head of an Island Called Tiger River' [NB: 25 yds] on the S. S. The Island below this (river) Isd. is large and Called the Isle Of Pant[h]ers, formed on the S. S. by a narrow Channel, I observed on the Shore Goose & Rasp berries' in abundance in passing Some hard water round a Point of rocks on the L. S. we were obliged to take out the roape & Draw up the Boat for 1/2 a mile, we Came too on the L. S. near a Lake of the Sircumfrance of Several miles situated on the L. S. about two miles from the river this Lake is Said to abound in all kinds of fowls, great quanties of Deer frequent this Lake dureing Summer Season, and feed on the hows [haws] &c. &c. they find on the edgers the Lands on the North Side of the river is rich and Sufficently high to afford Settlements, the Lds. on the South Side assends Gradually from the river not So rich, but of a good quality and appear well watered

Day 35-36; June 17-18, 1804; 1 mile and came to; Cloudy morning, wind from the S. E.; we Set out early and proceeded on one mile & came too to make oars, & repair our Cable & toe rope &c. &c. which was necessary for the Boat & Perogues; Sent out Sjt. Pryor and Some men to get ash timber for ores, and Set Some men to make a Toe Rope out of the Cords of a Cable which had been provided by Capt Lewis at Pittsburg for the Cable of the boat; George Drewyer our hunter and one man came in with 2 Deer & a Bear, also a [fine] young Horse, they had found in the Prarle, this horse has been in the Prarle a long time and is fat, I suppose he has been left by Some war party against the Osage, This is a Crossing place for the war partis against that nation from the Saukees, Alaquez, [NB: Ayaueways] & Souix. The party is much afflicted with Boils and Several have the Decissentary, which I contribute to the water [NB: (which is muddy.)] The Countrey about this place is butifull on the river rich & well timbered on the S. S. about two miles back a Prarie coms; Which is rich and interspersed with groves of timber, the County rises at 7 or 8 miles Still further back and is roleing; on the L. S. the high lands & Prarie Coms. in the bank of the river and Continus back, well watered and abounds in De[e]r Elk & Bear The Ticks & Musquetors are very troublesome [The Ticks are numerous and large and have been trousom [troublesome] all the way and the Musquetors are beginning to be very troublesome, my Cold Continues verry bad the French higherlins Complain for the want of Provisions, Saying they are accustomed to eat 5 & 6 times a day, they are roughly rebuked for their presumption, the Country about abounds in Bear Deer & Elks and the S. S. the lands are well timbered and rich for 2 ms. to a butifuti Prarie which risles into hills abt 8 or 9 ms. back- on the L. S a Prarie coms. on the bank which is high and continies back rich & well watered as far [& Light?; as Sight?]

June 18, 1804; some rain last night and Some hard Showers this morning which delay our work very much; Continue making oars and rope. Hard rain fore part of day, the party drying meat and greesing themselves. Several men with disentary and two thirds of them with ulsers and boils, some with 8 or 10 of those tumors. Mesquetors verry bad. Finish our cords and oars this evening; men in spirits. Six hunters come in from prairie [on L.S], they kill 5 deer and Colter kills a bear which is very large and fat. Men jerk meat all day and dry wet sails &c.



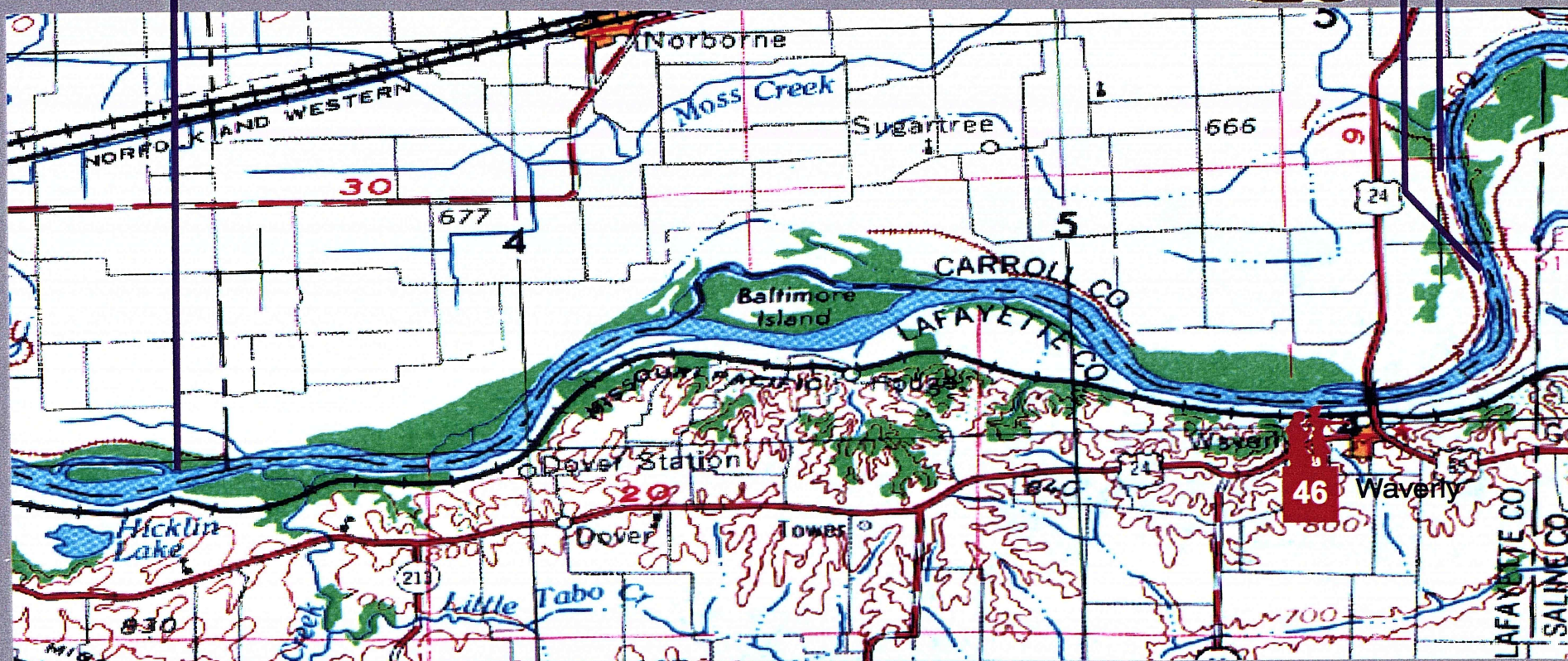
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 11
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map II

Day 37: Tues., June 19; 17.5 miles to a point on L.S.; rain last night; after fixing the new Oars and making all necessary arrangements, we Set out under a gentle breeze from the S. E. and proceeded on, passed two large Islands on the S. S.; leaving J. Shields and one man 3 to go by land with the horses; Some very hard water, passed Several Islands & Sand bars to day at the head of one we were obliged to clear away Driftwood to pass, passed a Creek on the L. Side Called 'Tabboe' [NB: Tabo] 5yds. wide passed a large creek at the head of an Island Called 'Tiger River' [NB: 25 yds] on the S. S. The Island below this (river) Isd. is large and Called the Isle Of Pant[h]ers, formed on the S. S. by a narrow Channel, I observed on the Shore Goose & Rasp berries' in abundance in passing Some hard water round a Point of rocks on the L. S. we were obliged to take out the roape & Draw up the Boat for 1/2 a mile, we Came too on the L. S. near a Lake of the Circumfrance of Several miles situated on the L. S. about two miles from the river this Lake is Said to abound in all kinds of fowls, great quantities of Deer frequent this Lake durement Summer Season, and feed on the haws [haws] &c. &c. they find on the edgers the Lands on the North Side of the river is rich and Sufficiently high to afford Settlements, the Lds. on the South Side assends Gradually from the river not So rich, but of a good quality and appear well watered

Day 35-36; June 17-18, 1804; 1 mile and came to; Cloudy morning, wind from the S. E.; we Set out early and proceeded on one mile & came too to make oars, & repair our Cable & toe rope &c. &c. which was necessary for the Boat & Perogues; Sent out Sgt. Pryor and Some men to get ash timber for oars, and Set Some men to make a Toe Rope out of the Cords of a Cable which had been provided by Capt Lewis at Pittsburg for the Cable of the boat; George Drewyer our hunter and one man came in with 2 Deer & a Bear, also a [fine] young Horse, they had found in the Prarie, this horse has been in the Prarie a long time and is fat, I suppose he has been left by Some war party against the Osage, This is a Crossing place for the war partis against that nation from the Saukees, Alacuez, [NB: Ayaauways] & Soulix. The party is much afflicted with Bolis and Several have the Decissentary, which I contribute to the water [NB: (which is muddy.)] The Countrey about this place is butifull on the river rich & well timbered on the S. S. about two miles back a Prarie corns; Which is rich and interspersed with groves of timber, the County rises at 7 or 8 miles Still further back and is roleing; on the L. S. the high lands & Prarie Corns. in the bank of the river and Continus back, well watered and abounds in De[e]r Elk & Bear The Ticks & Musquetors are very troublesome [The Ticks are numerous and large and have been troussom [troublesome] all the way and the Musquetors are beginning to be very troublesome, my Cold Continues very bad the French higherlins Complain for the want of Provisions, Saying they are accustomed to eat 5 & 6 times a day, they are roughly rebuked for their presumption, the Country about abounds in Bear Deer & Elks and the S. S. the lands are well timbered and rich for 2 ms. to a butifult Prarie which risles into hills abt 8 or 9 ms. back- on the L. S. a Prarie corns. on the bank which is high and continues back rich & well watered as far [& Light?; as Sight?]

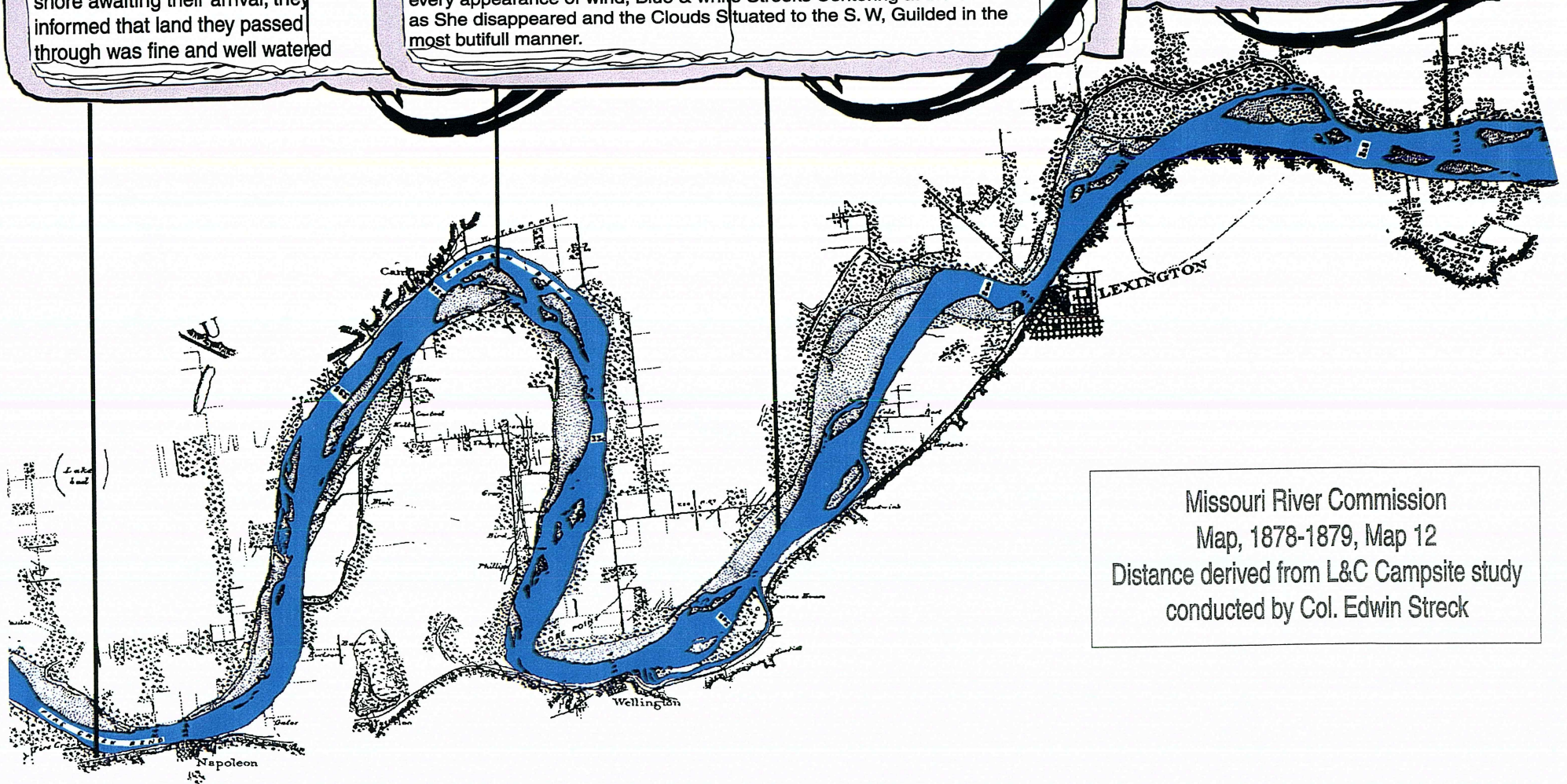
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Day 40: Fri., June 22, 1804; 10.5 miles to camp on L.S. opposite the River of the Fire Prairie; violent wind and 1 hr. of rain at day break; Ordway killed a goose; Drouillard killed a fine bear. Passed some very swift water crowded with snags; large and extensive prairie on L.S. Beautiful prairie with high bottom for mile and half back rising to common level of country--70 or 80 feet; Lewis walked on shore in afternoon for a few miles. Came to on L. Side opposite River of Fire Prairie; party on shore awaiting their arrival; they informed that land they passed through was fine and well watered

Day 39: Thurs., June 21, 1804; 7.5 miles to camp on L.S.; The river rose 3 Inches last night after the Bows man Peter Crousat viewed The water on each Side of the Island which presented a most unfavourable prospect of Swift water over rolling Sands which roared like an immense falls, we Concluded to assend on the right Side, and with much difficulty, with the assistance of a long Cord or Tow rope, & the anchor we got the Boat up with out any furthr dang. [damage] than Bracking a Cabbin window & losing Some oars which were Swong under the windows, passed four Isds to day two large & two Small, behind the first large Island two Creeks mouth Called (Eue-bert [NB: Hubert] Creek & River & Isd. the upper of those Creeks head against the Mine River & is large, passed a very remarkable bend in the River to the S. forming an accute angle, the high lands come to the river on the S. S. opposit the upper large Island, this Isd. is formed by a narrow chanel thro. the Pt. of the re-markable bend just mentiond below this Isd. on the L.S. is a Couenter Current of about a mile passed between Several Small Islands Situated near the L. Side and camped above on the Same Side, Two men Sent out to hunt this evening brought in a Buck & a pore' Turkey. at Sun Set the atmespier presented every appearance of wind, Blue & white Streaks Centering at the Sun as She disappeared and the Clouds Situated to the S. W, Guided in the most butifull manner.

Day 38: Wed., June 20; 9 (6.5 in Moulton) miles to a point on S.S.; Set out after a heavy shower f rain. Passed a large beautiful prairie on S. S. opposite la large island called Saukee Prarie; Passed some very swift water today; Saw pelicans on a sand bar. My servant York nearly losing an eye by a man throwing sand into it. We came too at the lower point of a small island, the party on shore we have not seen since we passed the Tiger River; the land appeared very good on each side of the river and well timbered; Took some Lunar observations which detained us till 1 oClock.



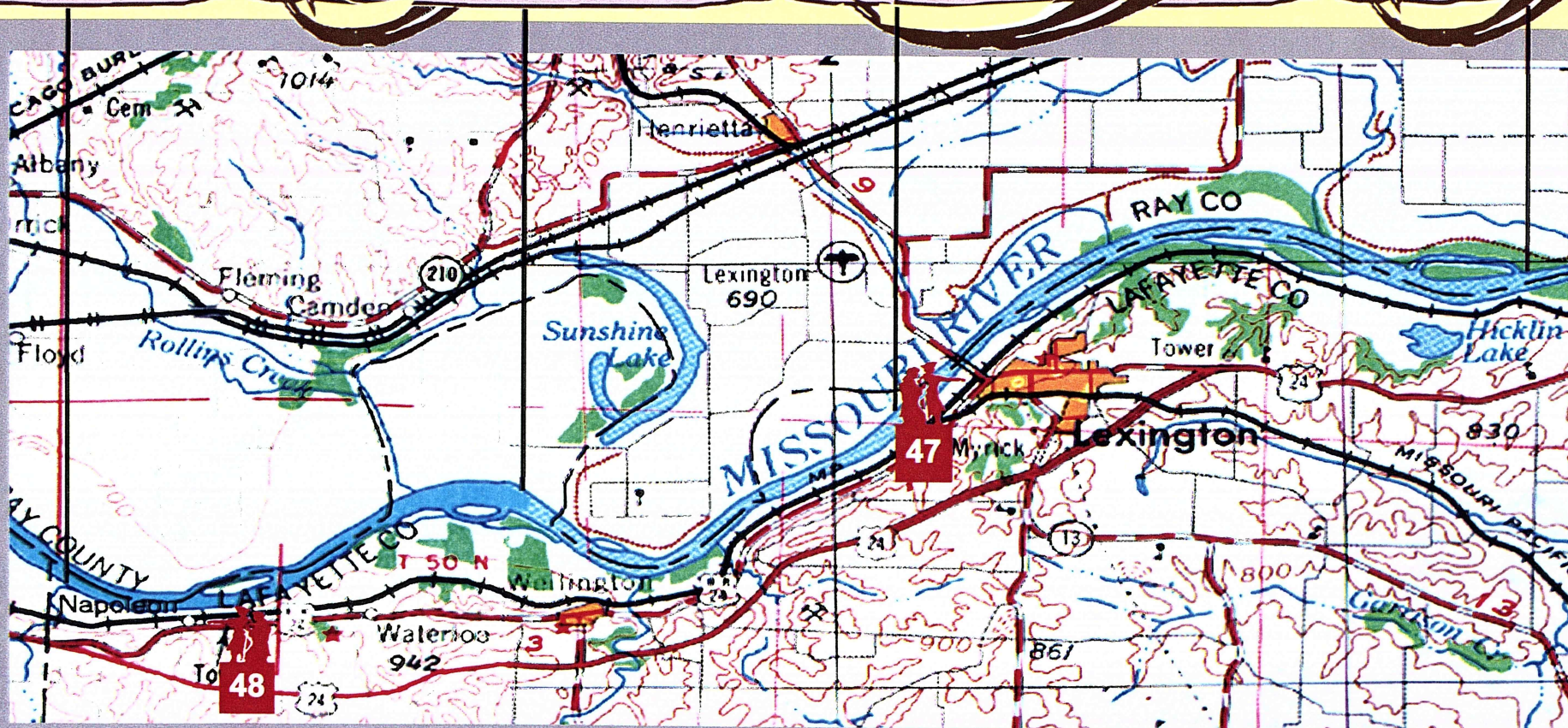
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 12
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 12

Day 40: Fri., June 22, 1804; 10.5 miles to camp on L.S. opposite the River of the Fire Prairie; violent wind and 1 hr. of rain at day break; Ordway killed a goose; Drouillard killed a fine bear. Passed some very swift water crowded with snags; large and extensive prairie on L.S. Beautiful prairie with high bottom for mile and half back rising to common level of country--70 or 80 feet; Lewis walked on shore in afternoon for a few miles. Came to on L. Side opposite River of Fire Prairie; party on shore awaiting their arrival; they informed that land they passed through was fine and well watered

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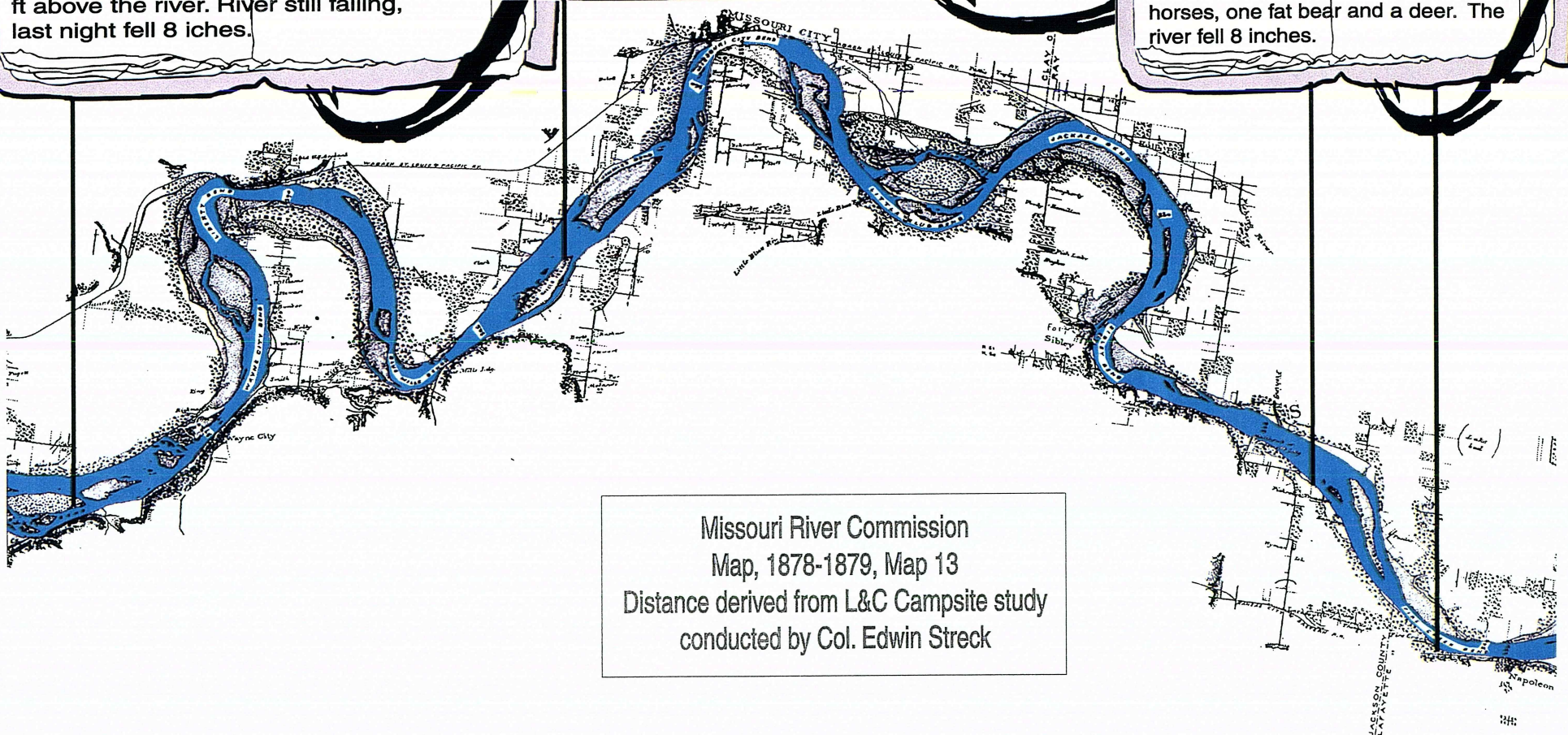
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Day 43: Mon., June 25, 1804; 10.5 miles to a small island; Fog in morning; pass a bank of stone coal on south side, high river prevented closer examination of best coal deposits, pass Charbon and Bennet's Creeks; The prairies come to within a short distance of river on both sides; see plums, raspberries and vast quantities of wild [crab] apples. Great numbers of deer seen feeding on the willows and herbage on the river bank and sand bars. Our party on shore did not join us this evening. Camped on island on S side, opposite some hills higher than common, say 160 or 180 ft above the river. River still falling, last night fell 8 inches.

Day 42: Sun., June 24, 1804; 11.5 miles to lower part of island on L.S.; Clark joins boat with a fat bear and two deer; last night he struck hunting dress and the musquitos, ticks and knats verry troublesom. Hunting on a willow island, when crossing he got mired and had to crawl out, a very disagreeable situation, that would have diverted anyone who would have seen him covered with mud, returned to camp and cleaned himself up and fired gun which was answered by Drouillard; they feasted on meat and water. The meat which hung up near the water attracted a large snake who repeatedly moved towards the deer until Clark felt compelled to kill it; thought the snake was attracted to the milk of the doe. He observed great quantities of bear sign - they were after mulberries which are in great quantity, Capt. Lewis took Sgt. Floyd and walked on shore. Drouillard killed two deer; R. Fields killed a deer during the time the party was jerking meat. Captain Lewis killed a deer and Collins three. Immense number of deer on both sides of the river. Passed between two sand bars at the head of which had to raise the boat 8 inches to get over; camped on lower part of an island. The party in high spirits.

Day 41: Sat., June 23, 1804; 3.5 miles to a point on L.S.; only made 3½ miles due to strong head wind; Capt. Lewis had the arms examined. Clark had got out to walk expecting to be overtaken, walked around an extensive bend in river (Jackass Bend); Clark killed a deer and built a fire expecting the boat would come up; the wind continuing to blow prevented their moving and the distance was too great for him to return so he concluded to camp and peeled some bark to lay on and gathered firewood to build fire to keep musquitor and Knats off. Heard the party on shore fire and at dark Drouillard came to him with the horses, one fat bear and a deer. The river fell 8 inches.

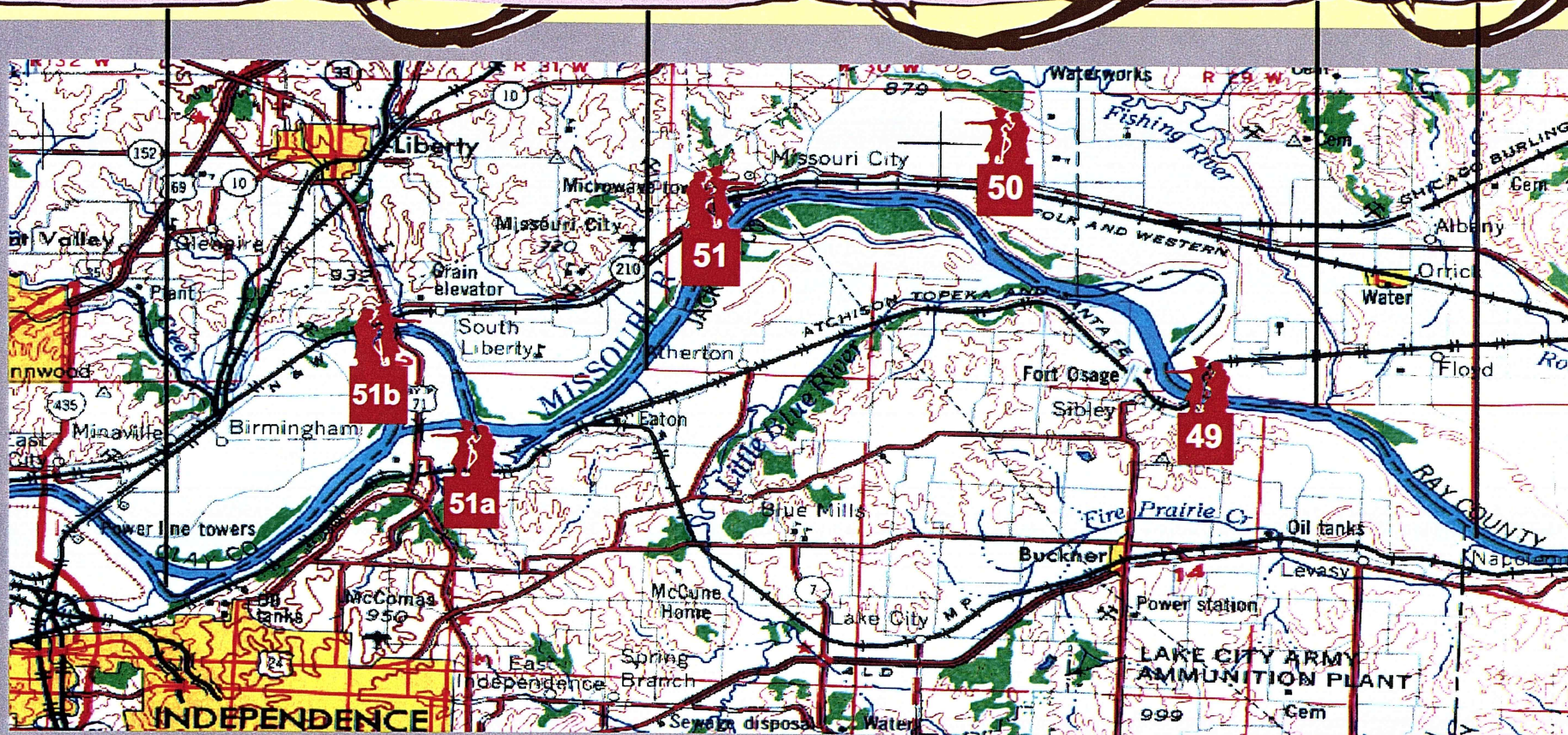


Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 13

Day 43: Mon., June 25, 1804; 10.5 miles to a small island; Fog in morning; pass a bank of stone coal on south side, high river prevented closer examination of best coal deposits, pass Charbon and Bennet's Creeks; The prairies come to within a short distance of river on both sides; see plums, raspberries and vast quantities of wild [crab] apples. Great numbers of deer seen feeding on the willows and herbage on the river bank and sand bars. Our party on shore did not join us this evening. Camped on island on S side, opposite some hills higher than common, say 160 or 180 ft above the river. River still falling, last night fell 8 inches.

Day 42: Sun., June 24, 1804; 11.5 miles to lower part of island on L.S.; Clark joins boat with a fat bear and two deer; last night he truck hunting dress and the musquitos, ticks and knats very troublesome. Hunting on a willow island, when crossing he got mired and had to crawl out, a very disagreeable situation, that would have diverted anyone who would have seen him covered with mud, returned to camp and cleaned himself up and fired gun which was answered by Droulliard; they feasted on meat and water. The meat which hung up near the water attracted a large snake who repeatedly moved towards the deer until Clark felt compelled to kill it; thought the snake was attracted to the milk of the doe. He observed great quantities of bear sign-they were after mulberries which are in great quantity, Capt. Lewis took Sgt. Floyd and walked on shore. Droulliard killed two deer; R. Fields killed a deer during the time the party was jerking meat. Captain Lewis killed a deer and Collins three. Immense number of deer on both sides of the river. Passed between two sand bars at the head of which had to raise the boat 8 inches to get over; camped on lower part of an island. The party in high spirits.

Day 41: Sat., June 23, 1804; 3.5 miles to a point on L.S.; only made 3½ miles due to strong head wind; Capt. Lewis had the arms examined. Clark had got out to walk expecting to be overtaken, walked around an extensive bend in river (Jackass Bend) Clark killed a deer and built a fire expecting the boat would come up; the wind continuing to blow prevented their moving and the distance was too great for him to return so he concluded to camp and peeled some bark to lay on and gathered firewood to build fire to keep musquitor and Knats off. Heard the party on shore fire and at dark Droulliard came to him with the horses, one fat bear and a deer. The river fell 8 inches.



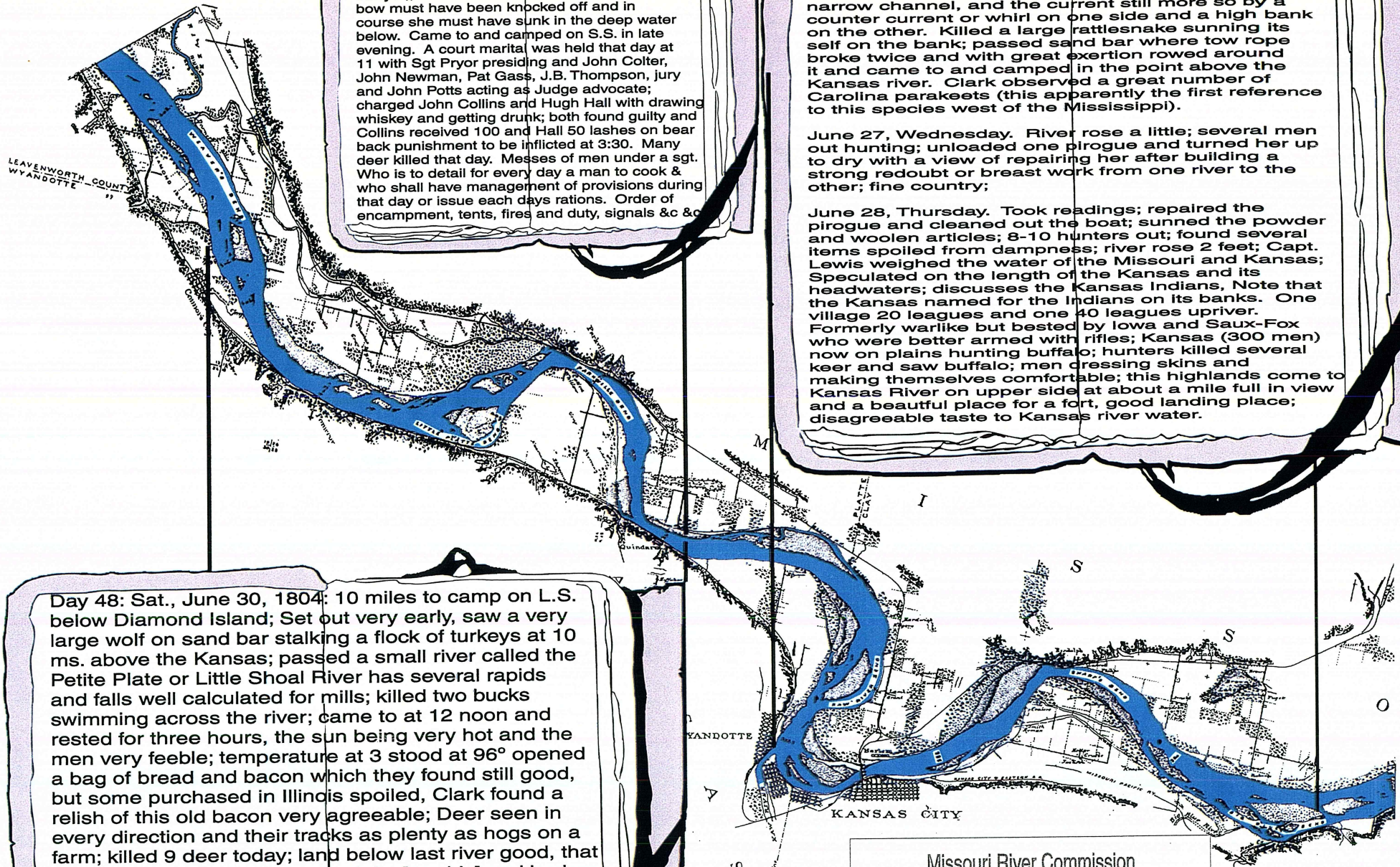
Day 47: Fri., June 29, 1804; 7.5 miles to a place on the S.S. ; Set out at 4:30; large sandbar in middle; passed very bad place of water the stern of boat struck the moving sand and turned to within six inches of a large sawyer; if the boat had struck the sawyer her bow must have been knocked off and in course she must have sunk in the deep water below. Came to and camped on S.S. in late evening. A court marital was held that day at 11 with Sgt Pryor presiding and John Colter, John Newman, Pat Gass, J.B. Thompson, jury and John Potts acting as Judge advocate; charged John Collins and Hugh Hall with drawing whiskey and getting drunk; both found guilty and Collins received 100 and Hall 50 lashes on bear back punishment to be inflicted at 3:30. Many deer killed that day. Messes of men under a sgt. Who is to detail for every day a man to cook & who shall have management of provisions during that day or issue each days rations. Order of encampment, tents, fires and duty, signals &c &c

Day 44 - 47: Tues., June 26 to Fri., June 29, 1804; 9.75 miles to a point between the Kansas and Missouri Rivers; set out early river still falling. Passed Blue river. River appears confined to a very narrow channel, and the current still more so by a counter current or whirl on one side and a high bank on the other. Killed a large rattlesnake sunning its self on the bank; passed sand bar where tow rope broke twice and with great exertion rowed around it and came to and camped in the point above the Kansas river. Clark observed a great number of Carolina parakeets (this apparently the first reference to this species west of the Mississippi).

June 27, Wednesday. River rose a little; several men out hunting; unloaded one pirogue and turned her up to dry with a view of repairing her after building a strong redoubt or breast work from one river to the other; fine country;

June 28, Thursday. Took readings; repaired the pirogue and cleaned out the boat; sunned the powder and woolen articles; 8-10 hunters out; found several items spoiled from dampness; river rose 2 feet; Capt. Lewis weighed the water of the Missouri and Kansas; Speculated on the length of the Kansas and its headwaters; discusses the Kansas Indians, Note that the Kansas named for the Indians on its banks. One village 20 leagues and one 40 leagues upriver. Formerly warlike but bested by Iowa and Saux-Fox who were better armed with rifles; Kansas (300 men) now on plains hunting buffalo; hunters killed several keer and saw buffalo; men dressing skins and making themselves comfortable; this highlands come to Kansas River on upper side at about a mile full in view and a beautiful place for a fort, good landing place; disagreeable taste to Kansas river water.

Day 48: Sat., June 30, 1804; 10 miles to camp on L.S. below Diamond Island; Set out very early, saw a very large wolf on sand bar stalking a flock of turkeys at 10 ms. above the Kansas; passed a small river called the Petite Plate or Little Shoal River has several rapids and falls well calculated for mills; killed two bucks swimming across the river; came to at 12 noon and rested for three hours, the sun being very hot and the men very feeble; temperature at 3 stood at 96° opened a bag of bread and bacon which they found still good, but some purchased in Illinois spoiled, Clark found a relish of this old bacon very agreeable; Deer seen in every direction and their tracks as plenty as hogs on a farm; killed 9 deer today; land below last river good, that above between the two rivers slaky [muddy] and bad on N. side good on S. side; Landed on L. Side below island called Diamond Island. Broke the mast.



Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 14
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 14

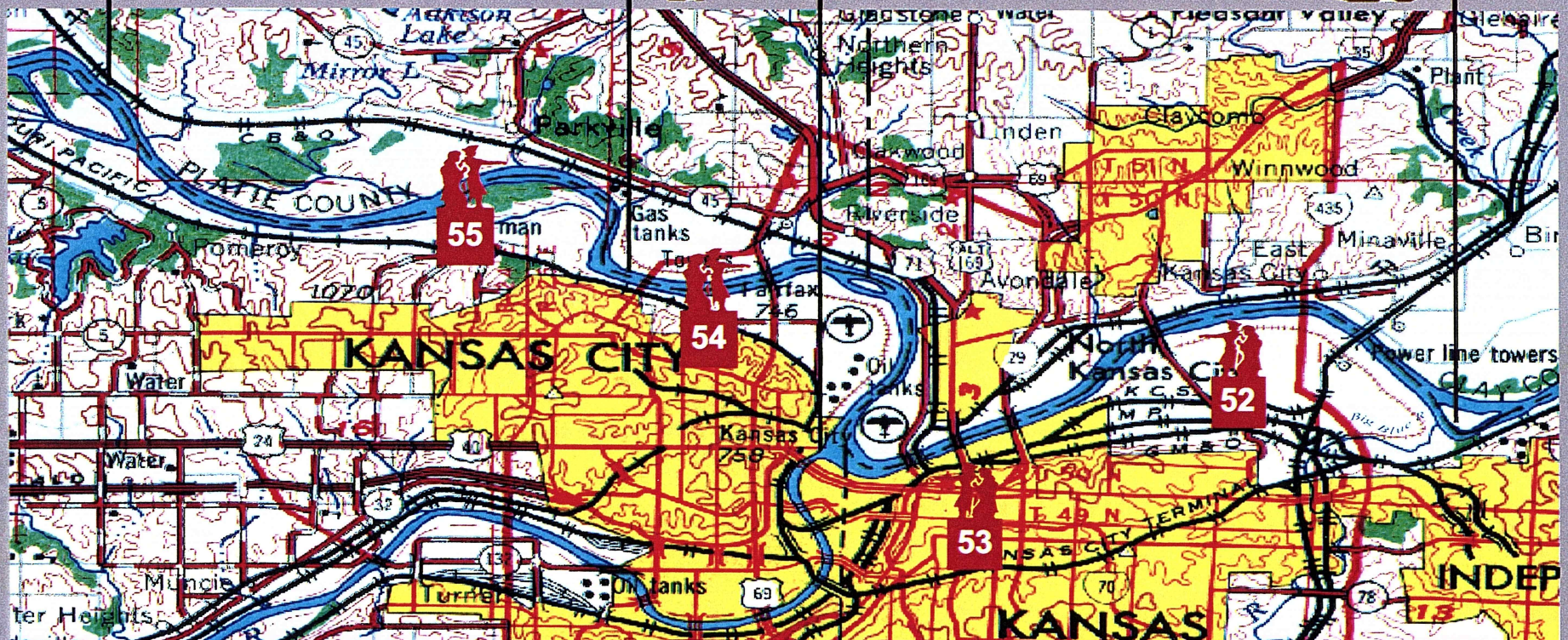
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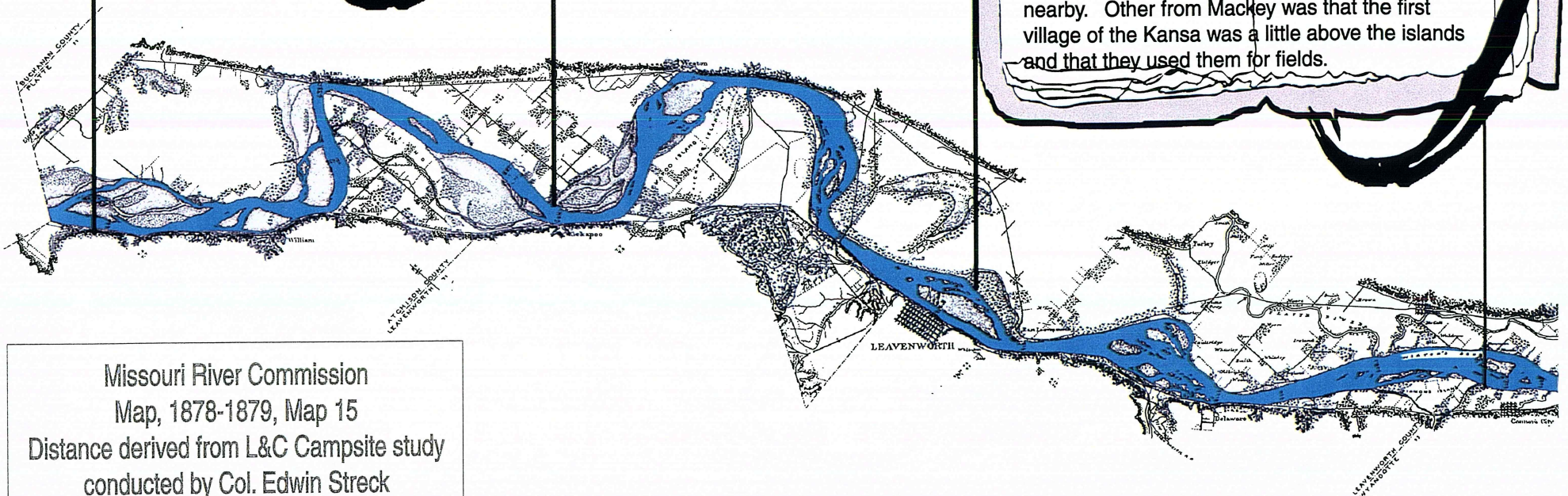
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Day 51: Tues., July 3, 1804; 11.35 miles to a bend on L.S.; saw a white horse on bank. Passed large island called cow island (*Isle Vache*) which is large with pond opposite on S.S. containing beaver and fowl (Bean Lake?); halted at a old deserted French trading house, where they had traded with the Kansas Indians; and after halting found an Indian horse very fat and gentle, that had appeared to be lost for a long time, and sent it ahead to the hunters.

Day 50: Mon., July 2, 1804; 11.5 miles to a point on S.S. oppst. old village of Kansas Indians; Passed the *Iles des Parques*-high beautiful situation; all at once river became crowded with drift, dangerous to cross, perhaps from caveing in of banks from an island above; passed a very bad sand bar on the L.S., the 20 oars and poles could with much difficulty stem the current. Passed Bear Medicine Island; put in at noon for four hours to repair mast, exceedingly hot; Drouillard passed through some very fine lands on the Missouri side he saw two springs; saw deer sign so numerous as to be not worth mentioning. Passed first village of the Kansa (1740s-1750s), situated in a valley between two points of high land with prairie in rear; French formerly had a fort nearby to protect trade, ca. 3 miles North of Leavenworth, Kansas (Fort de Cavagnial (1744-1764). Made a mast of cottonwood that turned a beautiful red.

Day 49: Sun., July 1, 1804; 12 miles to the lower point of one of two large islands; In the night one of sentinels challenged a man or beast which ran off, all prepared for action; set out early, pass Diamond Island and Bisquit [Island] Creek, breakfast on sand bar; river falling a little, very warm day; passed an island covered for a mile with driftwood; Delayed here three hours to refresh men who were overpowered by heat, Lewis took meridian and altitude; turkeys plenty on the shore; Drouillard saw pecan trees on S.S. yesterday [and] great quantities of grapes and raspberries; Crew still has boils but otherwise in good health, Clark took some medicine which worked him very much. Turkeys are plenty on shore Drouillard saw pecan trees; pecan trees, raspberries, and grapes. Pass two willow islands created in last 3 years by shift in channel, pass range of hills pass beautiful, extensive prairie on L.S.; Come to two Field Islands (*Isles Des Parques*, on two stories about these islands, one the French said was that French intended to settle here and brought their cows and put on islands (unlikely), and that there was a fort & trading establishment nearby. Other from Mackey was that the first village of the Kansa was a little above the islands and that they used them for fields.



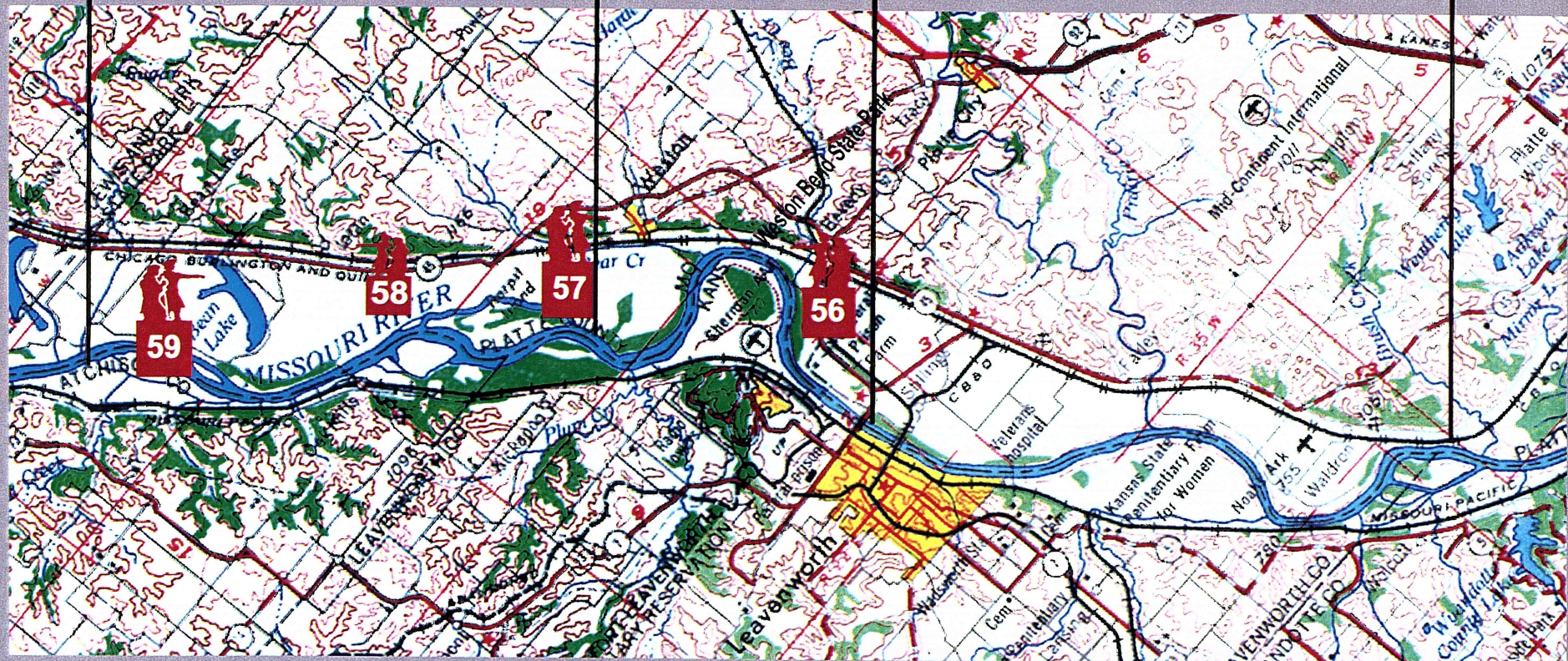
Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 15
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 15

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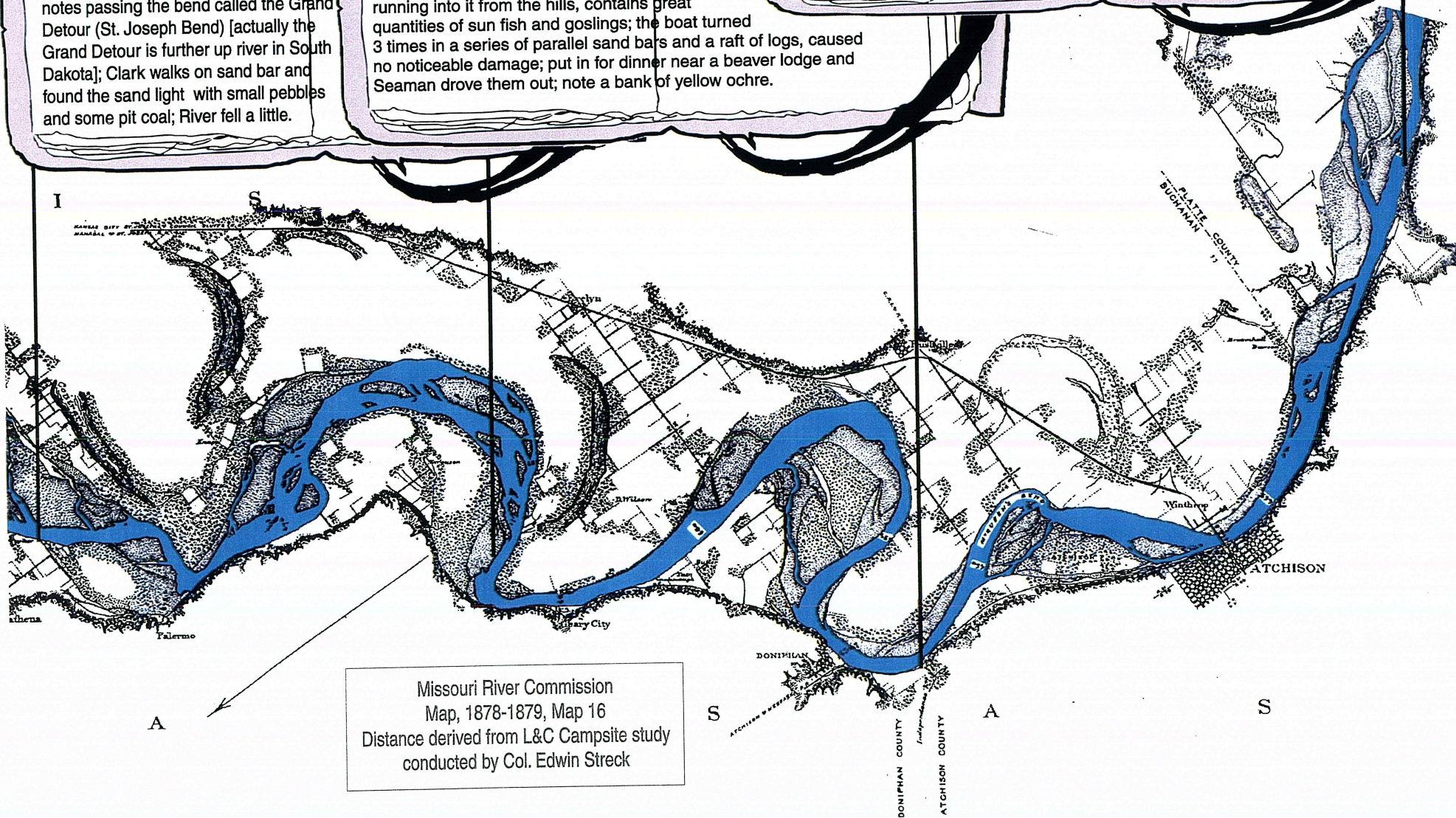
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Day 54: Fri., July 6, 1804; 12 miles to a small creek on the L.S.; set out early, the day is very warm and the men are sweating profusely; lark speculates that the river water might have something to do with this; hunters send in three deer, the meat is jerked; opposite Reeveys Prairie (for a man of that name being killed [or two men being robbed] there); the river is very narrow and crowded on the south side by immense sands which are moving and difficult to pass; Clark notes passing the bend called the Grand Detour (St. Joseph Bend) [actually the Grand Detour is further up river in South Dakota]; Clark walks on sand bar and found the sand light with small pebbles and some pit coal; River fell a little.

Day 53: Thurs., July 5, 1804: 10 miles to a camp on L.S. under a high bank; Actually pass the Kansa village. Note that du Bourgmont visited the Kansa in this village about 1724; at that time had 300 warriors and 500 young people and 300 dogs of burden; why they moved he did not know unless it was to retire further into the plains to better defend themselves on horseback; did not see the cane opposite the village that Du Pratz (with de Bourgmont) reported from which rafts were made to cross river; swam the horse found a few days before across the river; neglected to mention that the lake on the S.S. is large $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by 7 or 8 mi long, one creek and several brooks running into it from the hills, contains great quantities of sun fish and goslings; the boat turned 3 times in a series of parallel sand bars and a raft of logs, caused no noticeable damage; put in for dinner near a beaver lodge and Seaman drove them out; note a bank of yellow ochre.

Day 52: Wed., July 4, 1804; 15 miles to a point above the mouth of Independence Creek; passed mouth of a bayou leading from lake (Sugar Lake?) on Missouri side; lake is large and was once a bend in the river, it reaches parallel for several miles. Dined and rested on Kansas Side for short time; Jo. Fields bit by a snake on the side of his foot; applied barks to wound; Pass creek they name Independence Creek on Kansas Side; saw great numbers of goslings nearly grown; Capt. Lewis walked on shore and discovered a high mound from which he had an extensive view and 3 paths concentrating on mound; the formerly mentioned lake is clear and contains great quantities of fish and geese and goslings; camped on plain, one of most beautiful plains Clark ever saw; this was where 2nd Kansas village stood-must have been numerous at the time they lived there; Clark never heard why they moved, nor could he learn; war must have reduced this nation and compelled them to move. "...we Closed the [day] by a Discharge from our bow piece, an extra gill of whiskey."

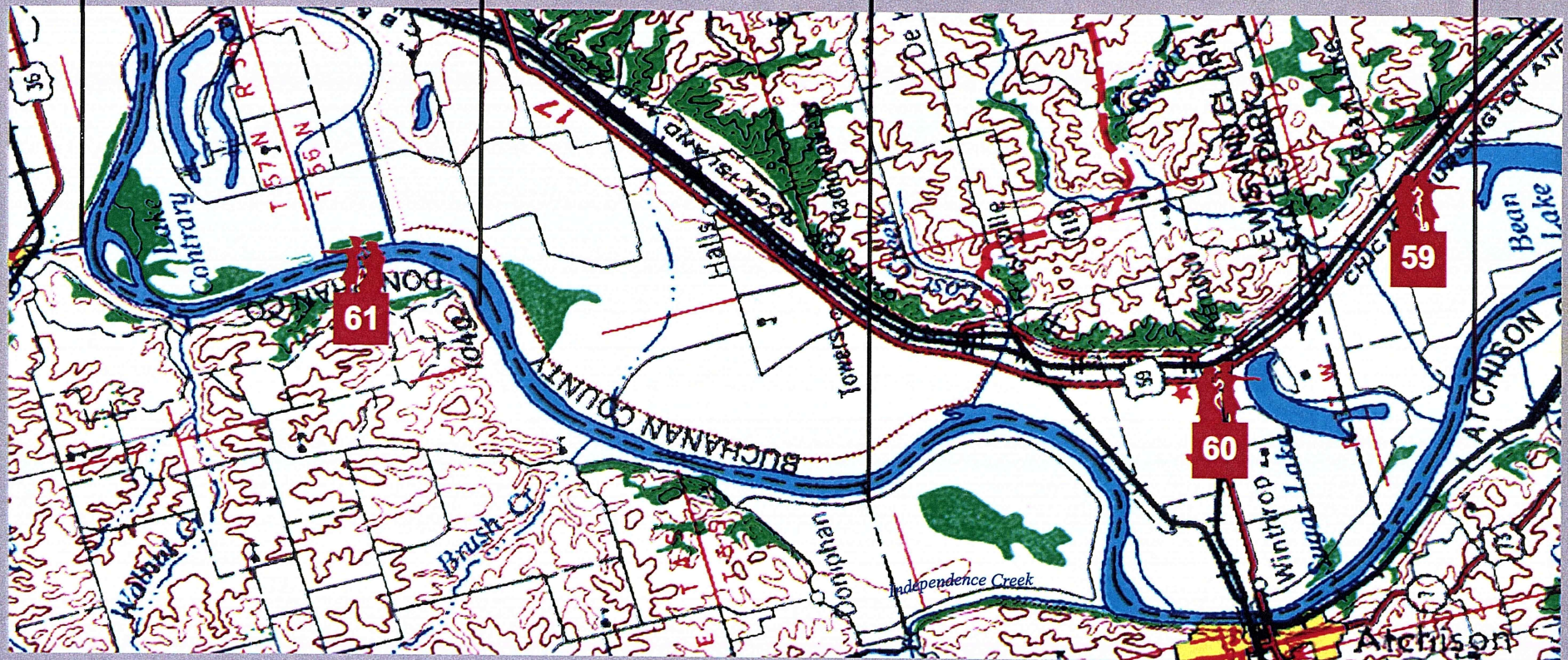


Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 16

Day 54: Fri., June 6, 1804; 12 miles to a small creek on the L.S.; set out early, the day is very warm and the men are sweating profusely; Clark speculates that the river water might have something to do with this; hunters send in three deer, the meat is jerked; opposite Reeveys Prairie (for a man of that name being killed [or two men being robbed] there); the river is very narrow and crowded on the south side by immense sands which are moving and difficult to pass; Clark notes passing the bend called the Grand Detour (St. Joseph Bend) [actually the Grand Detour is further up river in South Dakota]; Clark walks on sand bar and found the sand light with small pebbles and some pit coal; River fell a little.

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Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 17

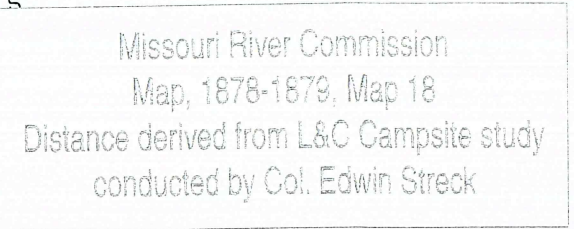
Day 57: Mon., July 9, 1804; 14 miles to a camp on L.S. opposite head of an island; sent a man back to the Nodaway so the shore party would know they had passed. Passed a channel on the right coming from an oxbow about 3 miles in length, saw great numbers of Pike in this pond; passed Moutain's Creek and some cabins 2 miles above where our bowman and several Frenchmen camped 2 years ago; after camping, they saw a fire to the east; assuming it was the shore party, they sent a pirogue for them; the pirogue crew stated that when they approached, the fire was put out so they returned, thinking it might have been a party of Sioux; they fired the bow piece to alert the shore party and prepared for defense ["enemy" turned out to be the shore party which was encamped on the opposite end of the island].

Day 56: Sun., July 8, 1804; 12.25 miles to a camp on Nodaway Island; 5 men sick with violent headaches & several with boils; To insure purdent and regular use of provisions by the crew, Lewis issues detailed orders on the food served and the utensils, appoints a cook for each mess to take charge of meals & provisions (Collins for Sgt Pryor's mess; Werner for Sgt. Ordway's mess, Thompson for Sgt. Floyd's mess) These "Superintendents of Provisions" exempted from guard duty and tent pitching and fire wood gathering [L&C] Frenchmen kill a young deer on the bank; Pass the mouth of the Nodaway deep and gentle current can be navigated by perogues; note that the channel cut off into the Nodaway making an island of 7000-8000 acres (the largest they have seen) and a narrow channel of five miles to the mouth of the Nodaway; river still falling; the flank party still not in.

Day 55: Sat., July 7, 1804; 14 miles to a camp on the L.S.; Passed very swift water, compelled to use the tow rope Passed a beautiful prairie (where St. Joseph is today) called St. Michael, that has the appearance of old farms divided by narrow strips of wood. Passed a bluff of yellow clay above prairie; passed a very narrow part of the river no more than 200 yards wide; Frasier sick, heat fatigue or sun stroke (Lewis bled him and gave him niter (saltpeter) which revived him much. Saw a large rat and killed a wolf on the bank. An oxbow to the east had swans on it, according to Drouillard; two men sent out last evening with horses have not returned as ordered; hard wind with rain for half hour at 7; river fall a little.



July 12; Decided to stay the day in order to make more observations and rest the men who were much fatigued. Clark and 5 men ascend the river, could see 10 miles--10 15 thousand-acre prairie covered with 4 ft. high grass through which river ran; noted that there were many burial mounds near the bluffs, from which he had an extensive view; noted thickets of grapes, plums, crabapples, and cherries; on the side of a sandstone cliff (1/4-1/2 mile up from the mouth on the south side), Clark inscribed his name, day, month, and year next to an Indian petroglyph of animals and a boat; court-martialed Willard for sleeping on duty, found guilty, sentenced to 100 lashes (25 a night for 4 nights).



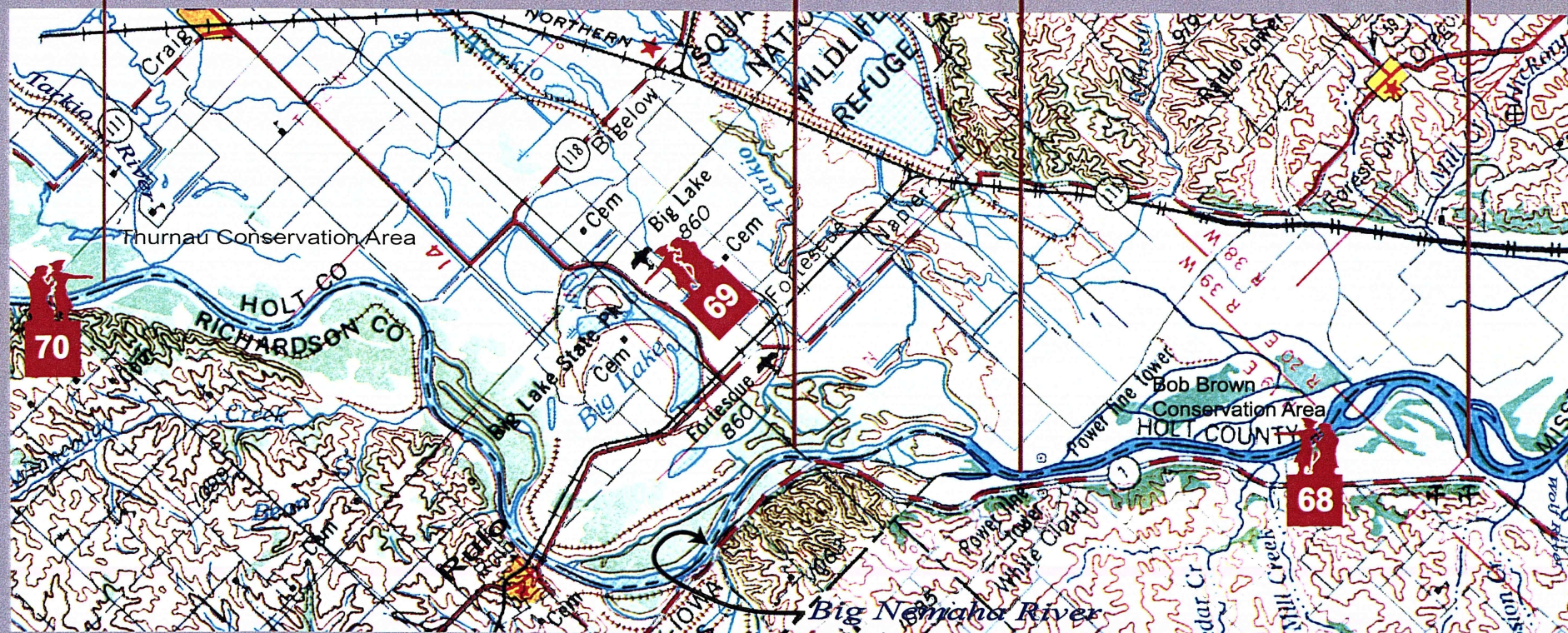
Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 18

Day 60: Fri., July 13, 1804; 20.5 miles to a sand island on the L. S.; Clark's notes blown overboard on the morning of the 14th; passed Tarkio Creek; on first bend on left a beautiful & extensive plain covered with grass resembling timothy except for seed which resembles flax seed; Clark walked ashore on S.S. and in the wetlands killed two goslings nearly grown, several others caught on the shore including an old goose with pin feathers that could not fly; were able to sail under a wind from the south all day; 20 1/2 miles-the greatest single day distance yet covered; camped on a large sand bar opposite a high prairie; at 10 o'clock a violent storm from the NE lasted an hour; men on shore did not join the party this afternoon

Day 58 and 59: Wed., July 11, and Thurs. July 12, 1804; 6 miles to a point on the S.S. on the S. side of a sand island; Passed Little Tarkio Creek; Clark got out on S. S., bottom wet and overgrown with grape vines, at 3 miles observed sign of fresh horse and followed the track expecting to find a camp of Indians on the river, but found a beach and a horse that was probably left by a hunting party (probably Otoes) last winter; Clark rejoined the boat on a sand island; passed the mouth of the Nemaha River which is navigable by pirogues for some distance up; prairies commence at the mouth of this river and continue on both sides of this river; sent several hunters up this river; Drouillard kills 6 deer, Field one; made some lunar observations this evening.

July 12; Decided to stay the day in order to make more observations and rest the men who were much fatigued. Clark and 5 men ascend the river, could see 10 miles--10 15 thousand-acre prairie covered with 4 ft. high grass through which river ran; noted that there were many burial mounds near the bluffs, from which he had an extensive view; noted thickets of grapes, plums, crabapples, and cherries; on the side of a sandstone cliff (1/4-1/2 mile up from the mouth on the south side), Clark inscribed his name, day, month, and year next to an Indian petroglyph of animals and a boat; court-martialed Willard for sleeping on duty, found guilty, sentenced to 100 lashes (25 a night for 4 nights).

Day 57: Tues., July 10, 1804; 10 miles to a camp on the S.S. opposite a yellow clay cliff; set out early to discover who shore party was, turned out to be our men, they could not hear signals because of wind and fact that they went to bed early; dined on Solomon Island and rested for 3 hours opposite a large 2000 acre bottomland prairie on the left with wild rye and Indian potatoes; great numbers of goslings on banks and ponds near the river; men of the party getting better but much fatigued; Capt. Lewis killed two goslings. River not rising or falling, bottom very extensive and thick on S.S. and thickly interspersed with vines; high land approaches near the river on the L. Side and well timbered next to the river, prairie commences in back of the hills.



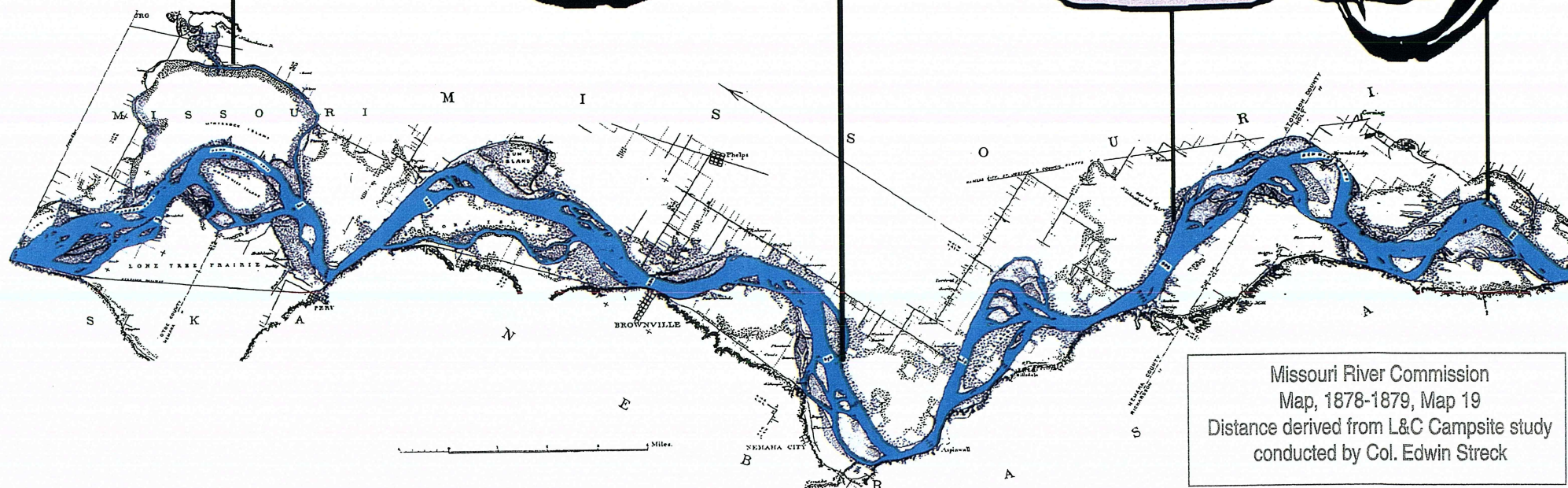
Day 63 and 64: Mon., July 16 and Tues., July 17, 1804; 20.25 miles to a point of woods in the bend on the S.S.; started early under a gentle breeze from the south; passed "fair sun" island (named for St. Louis fur trader, Eugene Beausoleil who once wintered there; boat ran up on a snag; passed a place where 20 acres of a hill had recently slipped into the river above a cliff of sandstone for about 2 miles, the resort of different kinds of birds to rear their young, ; Passed a willow island in deep bend where the river is 2 miles wide and not very deep as snags may be seen across it; passed lower point of an island called by French Chauvre Island [later Bald Island]; opposite this is Balt Pate prairie on the L.S., so named for the range of bald hills extending out of sight; river falling; Lewis observed the meridian altitude with the octant from the center of a good island, and set the chronometer as near noon as this observation enabled him.

July 17, Tuesday. Decided to lay by for the day to fix the longitude and get the chronometer right. Several men out hunting. Capt. Lewis rode out to Nishnabotna Creek, wind from the SE; several of the party have tumors of different kinds, some of which are very troublesome and difficult to cure; took meridian altitude and equal altitudes; Capt. Lewis returned, saw some very handsome country, the creek near the high land is rapid and nearly as muddy as the river and rising; Silas Goodrich caught two very fat catfish and Drouillard killed 3 deer, and R. Fields one; a puff of wind brought swarms of misquitos, which disappeared in two hours, blown off by a continuation of the same breeze.

Day 65: Wed., July 18, 1804; 18 miles, of which the first 7 or 8 miles were in what is now Missouri; noted passing the head of Bald Pate Island and several more islands and sand bars, passed bluffs containing red shale below present day Nebraska City and camped on one of the Oven Islands, opposite Terrein's Prairie in present day Iowa.

Day 62: Sun., July 15, 1804; 9.75 miles to the lower point of an island; Detained till 7 by heavy fog, put Drouillard and Sgt. Floyd ashore; at 9 Clark and 2 men (Ordway one of them) went to shore to try to kill some elk; passed 2 beautiful streams heading into the prairies, lands very fine, covered with pea vine and rich weed, also great quantities of cherries, plums, grapes and berries of different kinds; the high prairies also good land covered with grass, entirely void of timber except along water courses; he proceed several miles to the mouth of the Little Nemaha Creek, went up the creek for an hour, swam the stream, proceeded 3 miles, halted to wait for boat; at one point stood on a high part and saw a continuation of the plain as far as he could see; he only saw 3 deer and 3 fauns; Lewis noted that he discovered on this day that his chronometer had stopped, despite being wound up the preceding noon as usual. This was third time this had happened since he had had the instrument, though only the first since the departure from Camp Dubois.

Day 61: Sat., July 14, 1804; 9 miles to a point on S.S. side of an island above the mouth of the Nishnabotna River; Hard showers and wind detain departure till 7; proceed a mile when near upper part of sand island and the opposite shore falling in a violent storm of wind struck the boat nearly broadside; all men up in an instant pulling on a strong tow rope and the anchor was only barely sufficient to keep the boat from being thrown on the sand island and dashed to pieces. Waves dashed over the side next to the wind-the lockers covered with tarps prevent the waves from swamping the boat until the boat careened to side away from the wind. This situation continued for 40 minutes; the pirogues a quarter of a mile above, one was in a similar situation, the other under the charge of Geo. Gibson did better keeping her stern facing into the wind. The storm suddenly ceased and in a minute the river was smooth as glass, the wind shifted to the SE and they set sail. Passed a small trading fort of Benoit where he wintered for 2 years and traded with the Otoes and the Pawnees. Passed by the mouth of the Nishnabotna (Omaha word), this river was nearly as large as the Lamine River and runs parallel with the Missouri River. Shot at some elk on a sand bar and missed. In small prairies Clark walked through, he saw wild timothy, lambs quarter, cocklebur, and rich weed, and on edges, grapes, plums and gooseberries; Several men unwell with boils and flens(?); Ruben Fields, who did not come in with horses last night, joined the party along with Silas Goodrich; river falling.



Missouri River Commission
Map, 1878-1879, Map 19
Distance derived from L&C Campsite study
conducted by Col. Edwin Streck

Lewis and Clark Expedition Distance Maps: Map 19

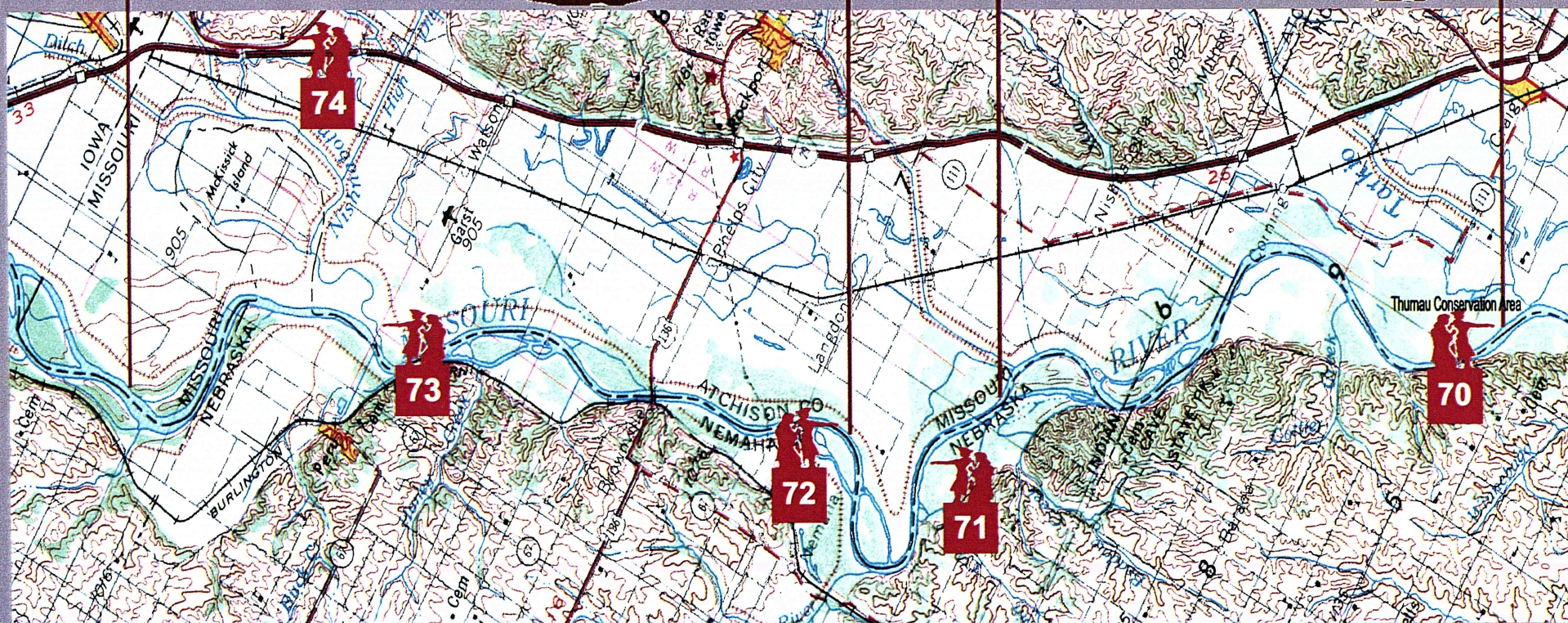
Day 63 and 64: Mon., July 16 and Tues., July 17, 1804; 20.25 miles to a point of woods in the bend on the S.S.; started early under a gentle breeze from the south; passed "fair sun" island [named for St. Louis fur trader, Eugene Beausoleil who once wintered there; boat ran up on a snag; passed a place where 20 acres of a hill had recently slipped into the river above a cliff of sandstone for about 2 miles, the resort of different kinds of birds to rear their young; Passed a willow island in deep bend where the river is 2 miles wide and not very deep as snags may be seen across it; passed lower point of an island called by French Chauvre Island [later Bald Island]; opposite this is Bald Pate prairie on the L.S., so named for the range of bald hills extending out of sight; river falling; Lewis observed the meridian altitude with the octant from the center of a good island, and set the chronometer as near noon as this observation enabled him.

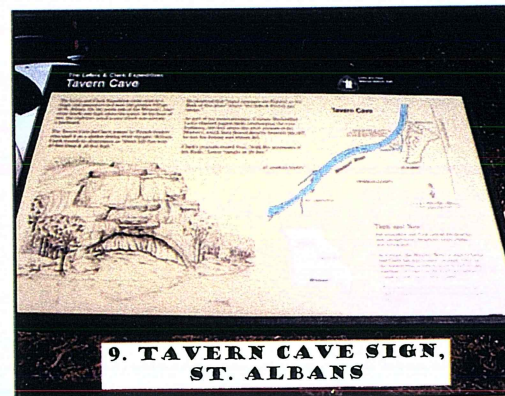
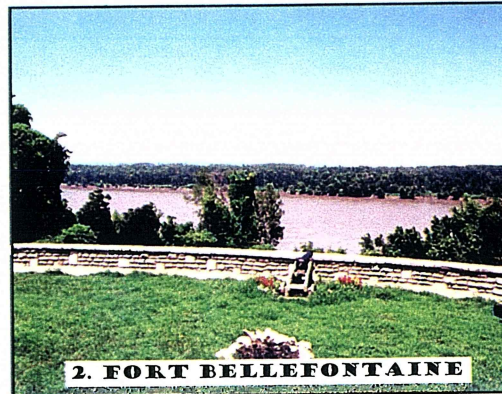
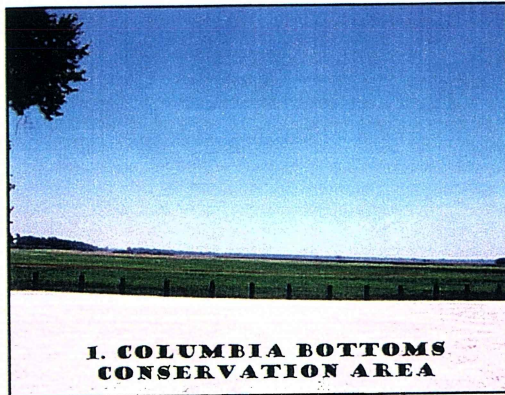
July 17, Tuesday. Decided to lay by for the day to fix the longitude and get the chronometer right. Several men out hunting. Capt. Lewis rode out to Nishnabotna Creek, wind from the SE; several of the party have tumors of different kinds, some of which are very troublesome and difficult to cure; took meridian altitude and equal altitudes; Capt. Lewis returned, saw some very handsome country, the creek near the high land is rapid and nearly as muddy as the river and rising; Silas Goodrich caught two very fat catfish and Drouillard killed 3 deer, and R. Fields one; a puff of wind brought swarms of misquitos, which disappeared in two hours, blown off by a continuation of the same breeze.

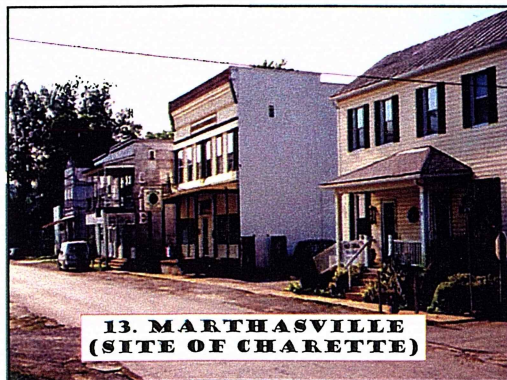
Day 65: Wed., July 18, 1804; 18 miles, of which the first 7 or 8 miles were in what is now Missouri; noted passing the head of Bald Pate Island and several more islands and sand bars, passed bluffs containing red shale below present day Nebraska City and camped on one of the Oven Islands, opposite Terrein's Prairie in present day Iowa.

Day 62: Sun., July 15, 1804; 9.75 miles to the lower point of an island; Detained till 7 by heavy fog, put Drouillard and Sgt. Floyd ashore; at 9 Clark and 2 men (Orndway one of them) went to shore to try to kill some elk; passed 2 beautiful streams heading into the prairies, lands very fine, covered with pea vine and rich weed, also great quantities of cherries, plums, grapes and berries of different kinds; the high prairies also good land covered with grass, entirely void of timber except along water courses; he proceed several miles to the mouth of the Little Nemaha Creek, went up the creek for an hour, swam the stream, proceeded 3 miles, halted to wait for boat; at one point stood on a high part and saw a continuation of the plain as far as he could see; he only saw 3 deer and 3 turkeys; Lewis noted that he discovered on this day that his chronometer had stopped, despite being wound up the preceding noon as usual. This was third time this had happened since he had had the instrument, though only the first since the departure from Camp Dubois.

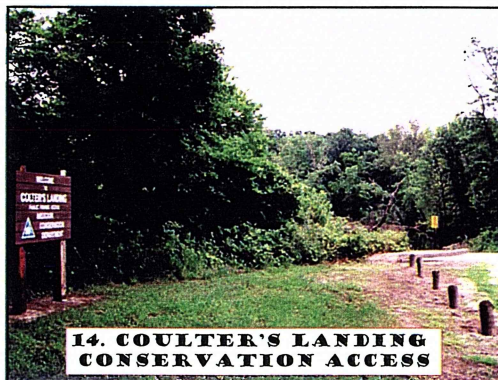
Day 61: Sat., July 14, 1804; 9 miles to a point on S.S. side of an island above the mouth of the Nishnabotna River; Hard showers and wind detain departure till 7; proceed a mile when near upper part of sand island and the opposite shore falling in a violent storm of wind struck the boat nearly broadside; all men up in an instant pulling on a strong tow rope and the anchor was only barely sufficient to keep the boat from being thrown on the sand island and dashed to pieces. Waves dashed over the side next to the wind-the lockers covered with tarps prevent the waves from swamping the boat until the boat careened to side away from the wind. This situation continued for 40 minutes; the pirogues a quarter of a mile above, one was in a similar situation, the other under the charge of Geo. Gibson did better keeping her stern facing into the wind. The storm suddenly ceased and in a minute the river was smooth as glass, the wind shifted to the SE and they set sail. Passed a small trading fort of Benoit where he wintered for 2 years and traded with the Otoes and the Pawnees. Passed by the mouth of the Nishnabotna (Omaha word), this river was nearly as large as the Lamine River and runs parallel with the Missouri River. Shot at some elk on a sand bar and missed. In small prairies Clark walked through, he saw wild timothy, lambs quarter, cocklebur, and rich weed, and on edges, grapes, plums and gooseberries; Several men unwell with boils and flens(?); Ruben Fields, who did not come in with horses last night, joined the party along with Silas Goodrich; river falling.







**13. MARTHASVILLE
(SITE OF CHARETTE)**



**14. COULTER'S LANDING
CONSERVATION ACCESS**



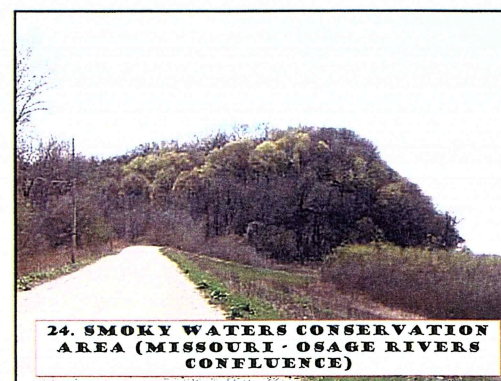
**15. NEW HAVEN RIVERFRONT
PARK**



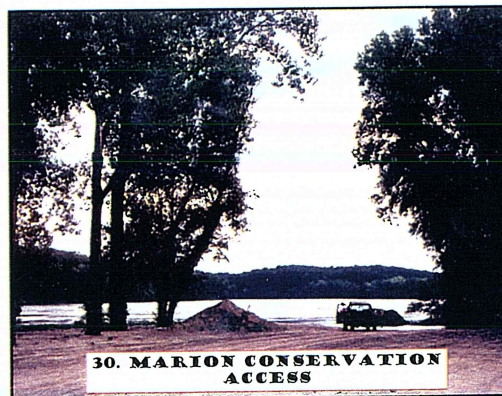
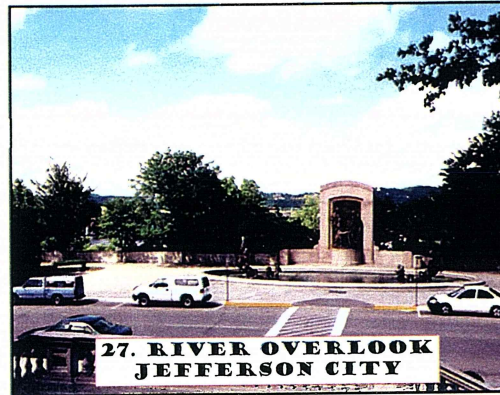
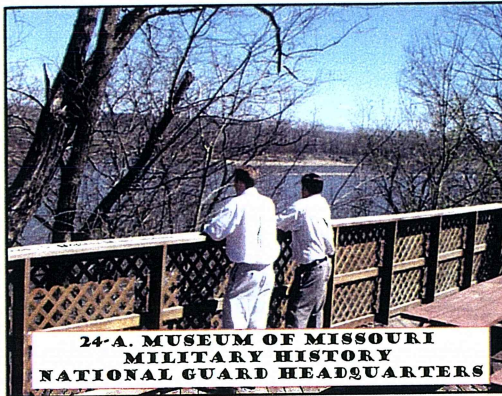
**17. HERMANN RIVERFRONT
PARK**

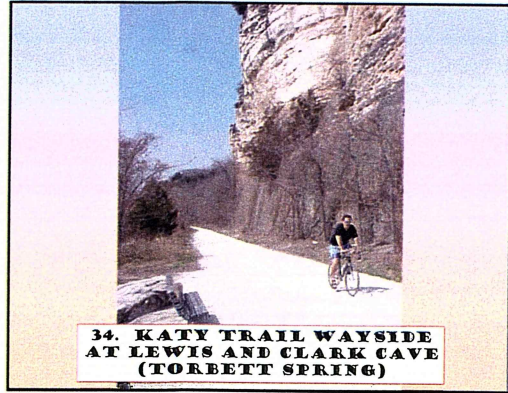


**23. CHAMOIS RIVERFRONT
PARK**



**24. SMOKY WATERS CONSERVATION
AREA (MISSOURI - OSAGE RIVERS
CONFLUENCE)**

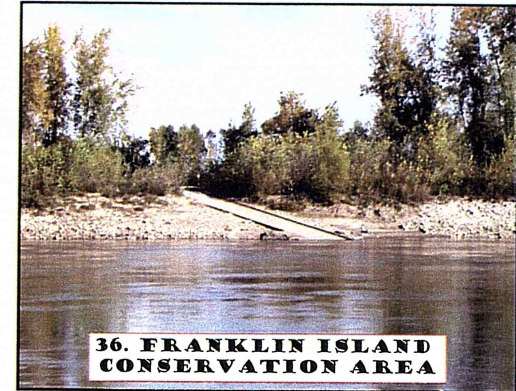




**34. KATY TRAIL WAYSIDE
AT LEWIS AND CLARK CAVE
(TORBETT SPRING)**



**35. KATY TRAIL WAYSIDE AT
ROCHEFORT TUNNEL (SITE OF
BIG MANITOU PICTOGRAPHS)**



**36. FRANKLIN ISLAND
CONSERVATION AREA**



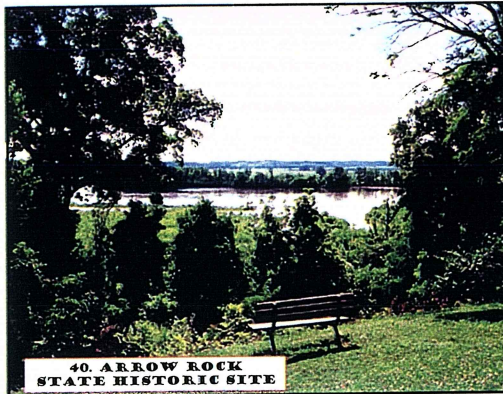
**37-A. KATY TRAIL WAYSIDE AT
KINGSBURY SIDING (OLD FRANKLIN
TOWNSITE)**



**38. HARLEY PARK OVERLOOK
BOONVILLE**



**39. DE BOURGMONT
CONSERVATION ACCESS**



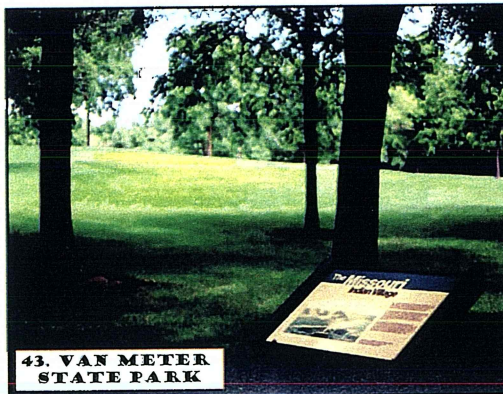
40. ARROW ROCK
STATE HISTORIC SITE



41. STUMP ISLAND RIVERSIDE PARK
GLASGOW



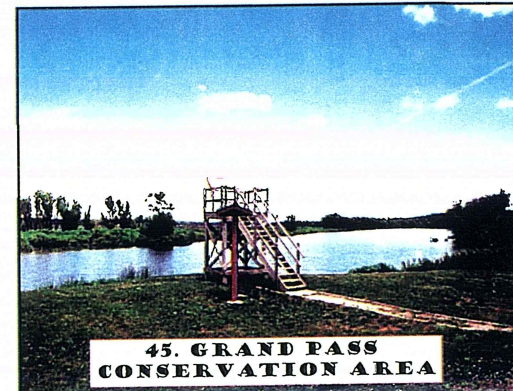
42. BRUNSWICK CONSERVATION ACCESS ON GRAND
RIVER
/COMMUNITY PARK
(ON MO. RIVER IN LCC TIMES)



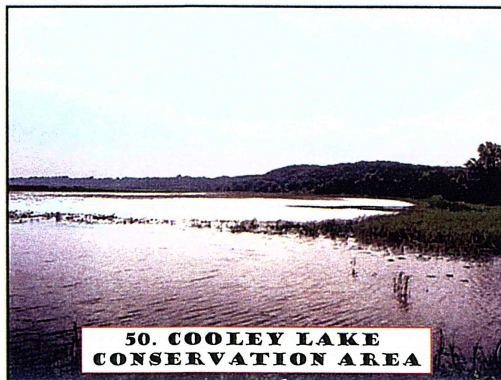
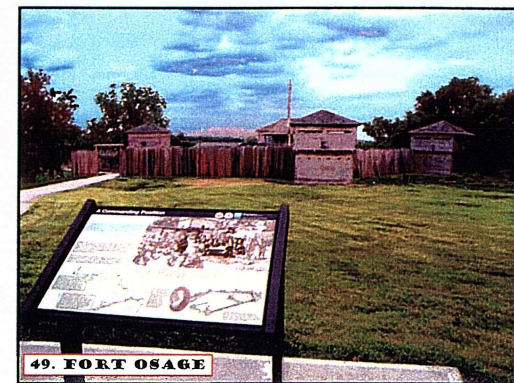
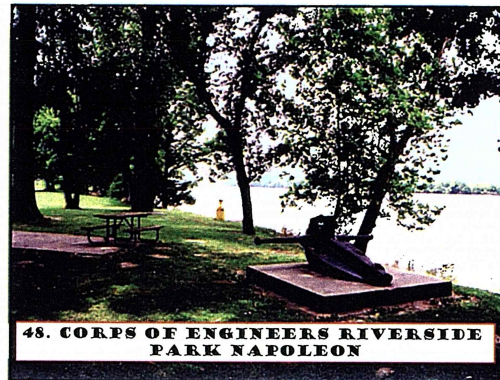
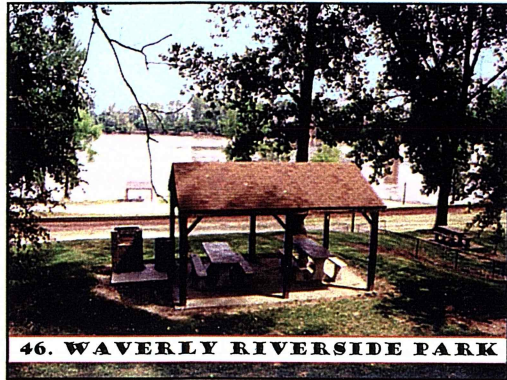
43. VAN METER
STATE PARK

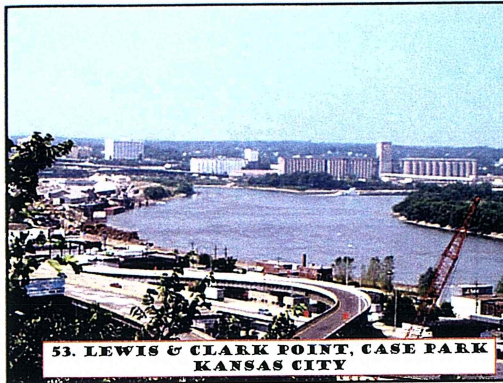


44. CONSERVATION ACCESS
AT MIAMI



45. GRAND PASS
CONSERVATION AREA





**53. LEWIS & CLARK POINT, CASE PARK
KANSAS CITY**



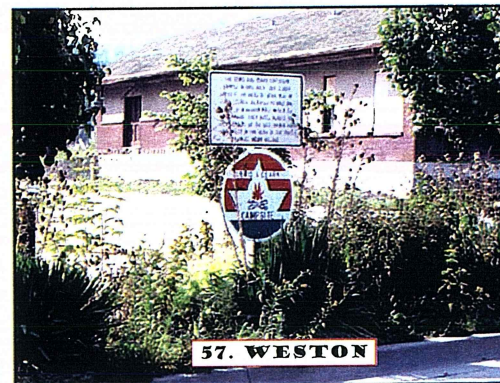
**54. E. H. YOUNG PARK
RIVERSIDE**



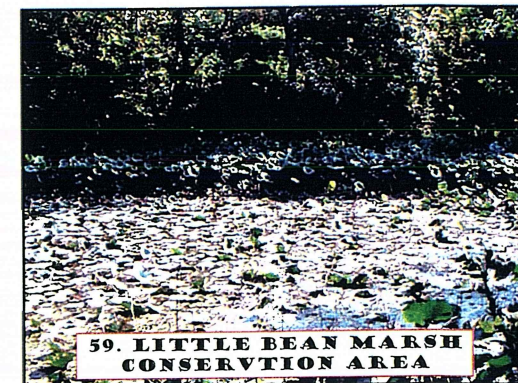
**55. ENGLISH LANDING PARK
PARKVILLE**



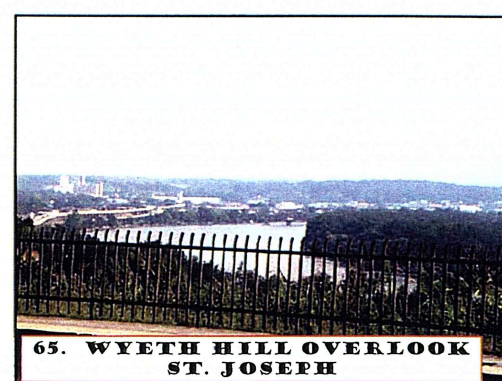
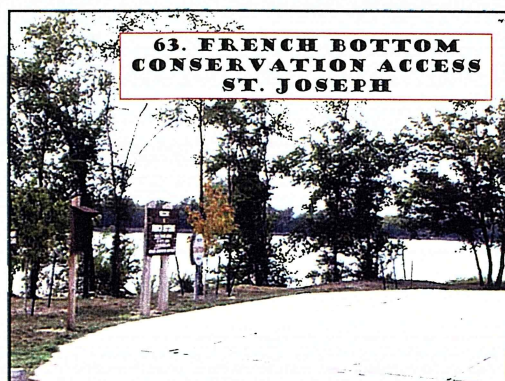
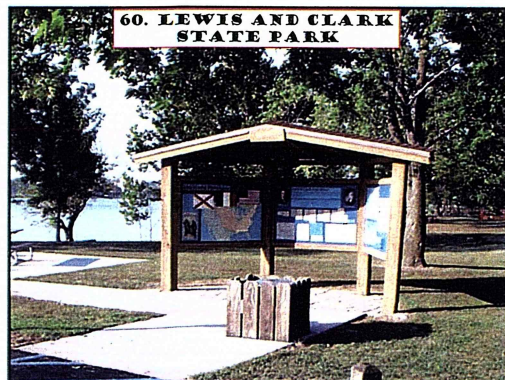
**56. RIVER OVERLOOK AT
WESTON BEND STATE PARK**



57. WESTON

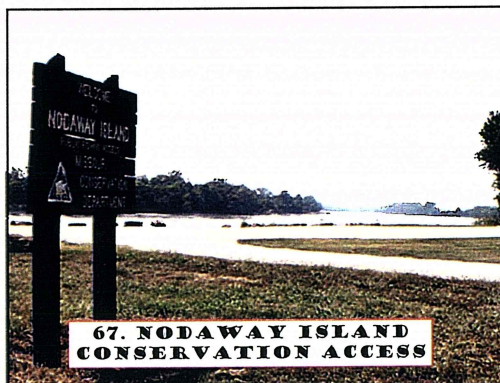


**59. LITTLE BEAN MARSH
CONSERVATION AREA**





**66. SUNBRIDGE HILLS
ST. JOSEPH**



**67. NODAWAY ISLAND
CONSERVATION ACCESS**



**68. BOB BROWN
CONSERVATION AREA**



**69. BIG LAKE
STATE PARK**

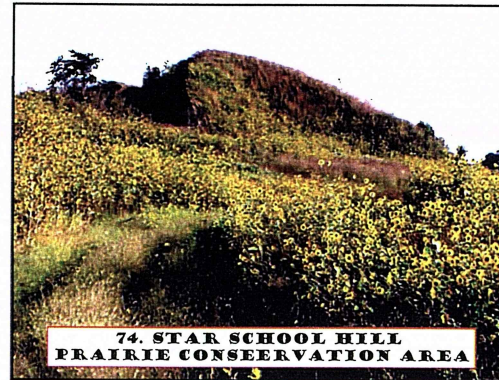


**70. H. F. THURNAU
CONSERVATION AREA**



**72. LANGDON BEND
CONSERVATION ACCESS**

**73. WATSON CONSERVATION
ACCESS ON NISHNABOTNA RIVER**



**74. STAR SCHOOL HILL
PRAIRIE CONSERVATION AREA**



~~MORROWS~~
~~2030 MERCEDES LN~~
~~JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65109~~